"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Showers; fresh east to southeast winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,458. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77⅛c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38¾c; cash cotton, 6⅜c.

FOREIGN.—Gens. Pelliuex and de Negrier and Capt. Villaneuve of the French Army were punished by the Government for breaches of discipline in expressing their anti-Dreyfus sentiments. Seventy witnesses have been summoned to the Dreyfus court-martial, including Major Esterhazy, who is in London, but will have safe conduct to Rennes. The resignation of President Krüger of the Transvaal was only conditional, and he is understood to have withdrawn it, but a crisis still exists over the question of the dynamite monopoly. The Peace Conference practically concluded its work, which, according to a review by William T. Stead, is expected to prove of vast importance. The Franco-American reciprocity treaty, which is regarded with satisfaction at Washington, is attacked in France as threatening various national interests. Queen Victoria's eyesight has been greatly benefited by recent treatment. The British Imperial and Colonial Governments have practically agreed upon a Pacific cable plan. Russia and Japan are said to be arming for a possible conflict in Korea. It is expected that the award in the Delagoa Bay arbitration will be announced not later than October. Agitation has been renewed in England in favor of a Criminal Court of Appeal. London is in fear of water and ice famines.—Pages 1, 6, and 7.

### Page 1.

Congressman Clayton of Alabama says Mr. Bryan will be a delegate to the next Democratic National Convention.

Mr. Elihu Root returned to this city last night after his conference with the President in Washington. He will meet Senator Platt to-day.

The pension attorneys of Washington are continuing their campaign against Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans with vigor. They are trying to make Mr. McKinley believe that Republican victory in Ohio depends upon his removal of Mr. Evans.

A peremptory writ of mandamus was served on both branches of the Municipal Assembly yesterday requiring them to authorize bonds amounting to $34,000 for the partial payment of the city's indebtedness to a contractor on the new Hall of Records. An order to show cause regarding concurrence in a bond issue was also served on the Council. There was great indignation in both bodies.

### Page 2.

The annual invitation tournament of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club opened yesterday, with 104 starters.

The America's cup challenger Shamrock arrived at Greenock to be rigged for her Atlantic voyage, on which she will start in about a week.

There was no serious rioting yesterday by the strikers and their sympathizers in Cleveland. Bishop Horstmann has issued an address in which he commands the laity to refrain from violence.

Two companies of militia have been sent by Gov. Candler of Georgia to Bainbridge, which is reported to be in the hands of a mob. Charles Mack, the second of the negroes who committed the Ogletree outrage, was lynched yesterday.

The anti-Bryan wing of the Democracy is to have a conference at Saratoga Springs early in August. Democrats here believe it is the first step in an attempt to nominate Augustus Van Wyck for President in 1900.

### Page 3.

More messenger boys struck yesterday, a number returned to work, and a good many new ones were hired by the companies.

The citizens of Philadelphia are to raise a fund to present a replica of the statue of Franklin, recently unveiled in that city, to the City of Paris.

### Page 4.

Judge Blanchard yesterday reserved decision on the motion of counsel for Roland B. Molineux to inspect the Grand Jury Minutes.

Ah Yu, a Chinaman, who enlisted in the navy in 1884, and served on the Olympia under Dewey, was yesterday granted a pension of $30 per month.

Simple funeral exercises were held over the body of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll yesterday at Walston, on the heights of Dobbs Ferry. The body will be cremated at Fresh Pond, L. I., to-morrow.

Capt. A. S. Barker, who succeeded Admiral Dewey in command of the United States naval forces in the Philippines, has made a report to the Navy Department of operations since he took command up to June 13.

Wall Street rumors regarding Consolidated Gas dividends have caused Mr. Russell Sage to recall his statement, made at the time the gas war started, that many of those who engaged in the contest would be sorry before it was ended.

A private letter from a war correspondent at Manila, dated June 17, and received in London yesterday, says that there is no ending of the war in sight. The writer complains of the severity of the censorship, and declares that the resources and fighting qualities of the natives are misunderstood in the United States. He adds that the American troops dislike the campaign, and that a portion of the volunteers were at one time on the verge of mutiny. Capt. A. S. Barker, who succeeded Admiral Dewey in command of the United States naval forces in the Philippines, has made a report to the Navy Department of operations since he took command up to June 13. Gen. Wheeler sailed for Manila yesterday from San Francisco.

### Page 5.

The annual meeting of the New York State Historical Society was held yesterday at Lake George. Two hundred new members were elected.

The Shareholders' Committee has begun its investigation of the affairs of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank. President Potter has issued a statement.

There is to be a hearing to-day of Superintendent Kilburn's application for a receiver for the New York National Building and Loan Association.

The celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Equitable Life Assurance Society was continued yesterday. President Alexander announced a change in the system of payments of commissions.

The belief was expressed both in London and Washington that the Alaskan boundary dispute would be settled by diplomatic negotiations. A high Canadian official made a statement urging that the question was one for arbitration.

### Page 7.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt left Newport yesterday for this city, whence he will start, with a party of friends, on his journey round the world.

### Page 8.

The annual convention of the Commercial Law League of America was opened yesterday at Asbury Park.

The thirty-fourth annual report of the Secret Service Division was submitted to Secretary Gage by Chief Wilkie yesterday.

### Page 12.

Health Officer Doty yesterday gave a summary of the treatment of yellow fever by the use of Sanarelli's serum in the case of Oscar F. Lackey.

Magistrate Crane, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, pleaded a prisoner's case, and induced the complainant to withdraw the charge.

The hearing of the sub-committee of the United States Industrial Commission which is inquiring into the working of the immigration law at this port was resumed yesterday.

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**French Battleship Suffren Launched.**

BREST, France, July 25.—The battleship Suffren was launched here to-day. She is the largest ship in the French Navy, being of 12,500 tons displacement.

## FRENCH OFFICERS PUNISHED

### Gens. Pellieux and de Negrier and Capt. Villaneuve in Disgrace.

### ENEMIES OF CAPT. DREYFUS

### Gen. d'Alstein Appointed in Place of Pellieux as Military Governor of Paris.

PARIS, July 25.—At the meeting of the Cabinet this morning the Minister of War, Gen. Marquis de Gallifet, announced that Gen. d'Alstein had been appointed to the military command of Paris, vice Gen. Pellieux, who, the Minister said, had been appointed to the command of the Forty-fourth Brigade, located at Quimper, Department of Finistere. The Minister of War also announced that Capt. Villaneuve, who recently wrote a letter sympathizing with the anti-Dreyfus Prof. Syveton, had been placed under rigorous arrest for sixty days.

While the Cabinet was in session a report was circulated that the Ministers had decided to punish severely a prominent General of division who had indulged repeatedly in remarks incompatible with discipline. The names of Gen. Boisdeffre and Gen. Zurlinden were freely bandied about in this connection. Later it was announced officially that Gen. de Negrier was the officer disgraced.

The decree ordering his degradation is dated July 25. It relieves Gen. de Negrier of his functions as a member of the Supreme Council of War. Among his duties was that of Inspector of four army corps. It appears that in the course of a recent tour of inspection he addressed to the commanders of the corps a verbal communication violently censuring the Government for its failure to defend the army, and declaring that if the Government refused to interfere they themselves must act in self-defense. Gen. de Negrier invited the commanders to transmit the communication to all Generals and officers.

The Minister of War, hearing of this, instituted an inquiry and then summoned Gen. de Negrier to Paris and taxed him with the offense, which he was unable to deny. It is understood that no other Generals are implicated.

The Paris correspondent of The London Daily News on July 17 predicted the dismissal of Gen. Pellieux from the Military Governorship of Paris. It was asserted that Gen. Pellieux had pledged his word to the Minister of War that he had never told a certain story respecting Col. Picquart, and that he even brought an accomplice to support his denial. The Minister of War, however, found a letter in the handwriting of Gen. Pellieux and reached the conclusion that the latter had perjured himself. The correspondent added that this probably explained why Gen. Pellieux was not permitted to command the troops at the review at Longchamps on July 14.

### THE DREYFUS COURT-MARTIAL.

**Seventy Witnesses Summoned to Give Their Testimony at Rennes.**

RENNES, July 25.—Among the seventy witnesses summoned to Rennes by the Government Commissary to testify before the Dreyfus court-martial are the following: M. Casimir-Perier, ex-President of France; M. Cavaignac and Gen. Billot, both former Ministers of War; Gen. Zurlinden, former Military Governor of Paris; Gen. Chanoine, who succeeded Gen. Zurlinden; Gen. Roget, whose evidence in the first trial of Capt. Dreyfus has been published in the Figaro; Gen. Boisdeffre, formerly Chief of the General staff; Col. Picquart, who was sentenced to be dismissed from the army for his championship of Capt. Dreyfus; Col. Du Paty de Clam, a former member of the War Office staff; M. Lebon, former Minister of the Colonies; M. Hanotaux, former Prime Minister; M. Paleologue, a former attache of the Foreign Office; Mme. Henry, widow of the officer who was accused of forging the incriminating document in the Dreyfus case, and Mlle. Pays, reputed to be the mistress of Major Esterhazy.

### ESTERHAZY TO BE A WITNESS.

**French Government Guarantees Him a Safe Conduct to Rennes.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, July 25.—Count Esterhazy, who is still in London, is to be a witness at the Dreyfus court-martial if he will accept a summons and safe conduct to Rennes. He will do so, as he has nothing to live on except notoriety.

PARIS, July 25.—At the meeting of the Cabinet to-day it was announced that, in pursuance of the request of the Government Commissioner at Rennes, a trial summons would be issued to compel the attendance of Major Count Esterhazy on the court-martial retrying Capt. Dreyfus. Esterhazy will receive a safe conduct to enable him to testify before the court-martial.

### NO PROOF AGAINST DREYFUS.

**President of the Court of Cassation Could Find No Evidence.**

LONDON, July 26.—The Paris correspondent of The Morning Post telegraphs:

"I am able to vouch for the statement that M. Mazeau, President of the Court of Cassation, recently told President Loubet that in all the evidence submitted there was nothing to establish the guilt of Dreyfus. M. Mazeau has always been an anti-Revisionist."

### LONDON FEARS TWO FAMINES.

**Water and Ice Supplies Short in the British Metropolis.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, July 25.—The threatened water famine in the metropolis is almost certain to occur this year. An ice famine, also, is now feared. This is only too likely, as ice is only a luxury here.

### SHOCKED BY A BROKEN WIRE.

**Trolley Car Passengers Have a Lively Time During a Shower.**

During a heavy shower last night a trolley wire broke at Sedgwick Avenue and Wolf Street and a number of passengers on a car of the Union Railway Company which happened to be passing were thoroughly shocked. The motorman, James Flaherty, was hit by the end of the wire and shocked so badly that he was thrown half way back into the car, where he fell unconscious.

None of the passengers was seriously injured. A policeman revived the motorman and he was able to take his car to the stables.

### TEXAS IS AFTER A TRUST.

**Pool of Six Cotton Oil Companies Accused of Violating Laws.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

AUSTIN, Texas, July 25.—The Attorney General's department has received information of the consolidation of six of the largest cottonseed oil companies in Texas into one corporation, named the Continental Cotton Oil Company, with headquarters in New York City.

The consolidated company has a capital stock of $6,000,000, and is the greatest cottonseed oil syndicate in the country. The amalgamation of the six companies is alleged to be in violation of the existing State anti-trust law, and as soon as more complete details of the trust can be obtained suit will be filed against the company by the State.

The plants of the following companies are empraced in the big deal: Paris Oil and Cotton Company, Corsicana Cotton Oil Company, Ladonia Cotton Oil Company, Central Texas Cotton Oil Company, Waxahachie Cotton Oil Company, and Jackson Cotton Oil Company. The officers of the consolidated company are C. L. Rathbone of New York City, President; H. L. Scales of Corsicana, Texas, Vice President; J. J. Culbertson of Paris, Texas, Secretary and Treasurer.

If found guilty of violating the anti-trust law, the penalty provided is that each of the corporations entering into the combination shall forfeit their charters, be fined in the sum of $50 per day for each day that they violated the law, and be placed in the hands of receivers.

## CHILDREN SUE THEIR MOTHER.

**They Object to Mrs. Hill's $7,000 Husband and the Disposition of Property in New Rochelle.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 25.—Before Judge Barnard to-day there was a hearing in a sensational case from New Rochelle, involving an attempt on the part of the five children of Mrs. Rosaline Hill, formerly Liukert, a wealthy and aged woman, to restrain her from disposing of property valued at $60,000, which the children aver was accumulated by their father, Victor Liukert, and should be held in trust for them.

The children want the Court to direct Mrs. Hill to execute a will in their favor, also to enjoin her from disposing of her property or incumbering it and to adjudge that they have an equitable lien on it and that Mrs. Hill must turn it over to a trustee to administer during her life, she to receive the rents and profits.

It is alleged as a basis for these extraordinary requests that Mrs. Hill is incompetent; that she paid Arthur Hill, aged about thirty years, $7,000 to marry her, and now proposes to give him the rest of her property, which was given to her by her first husband on a solemn promise made at his death bed that she would hold it in trust for the children, and at her demise devise it to them.

Mrs. Annie Cahn of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a marriage broker, testified that in 1898 she introduced Mrs. Liukert to Fred W. Ewest of New York and Philip Schneider of Bradford Street, Brooklyn, with a view to bringing about a matrimonial alliance. Neither man suited Mrs. Liukert. Both wanted too much money. Schneider made a request for $12,000. Mrs. Cahn said that she then introduced Arthur Hill, a real estate dealer in Brooklyn to Mrs. Liukert, and he agreed to marry her for $7,000. Mrs. Cahn claims that Hill offered to give her a bonus of $800 if the union was effected. He neglected to keep his agreement, and she has sued him to recover the amount mentioned. After the marriage to Hill the defendant sent her a check for $20.

After several witnesses had been examined the case was postponed until Aug. 2.

### ENGLISH CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

**New Agitation for a Court of Appeal—Mrs. Maybrick's Case.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, July 25.—The agitation has been renewed in favor of a Court of Criminal Appeal, on account of the hanging of Mary Ansell for the murder of her sister, to whom she sent poison by post. There was considerable agitation in favor of commutation of her sentence on the ground of insanity in her family.

The renewed efforts to obtain the release of Mrs. Maybrick, who is undergoing imprisonment for a somewhat similar crime, are not likely to result to her advantage. There is no doubt in official circles of her guilt. At her trial no sympathy with her was manifested.

It seems extraordinary, though the right of appeal exists in every dispute involving £20, that none is permitted in a case where life is at stake.

### BLOOMINGTON COMPANIES UNITE

**Gas and Electric Concerns Merged Into One Large Company.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 25.—A corporation named the Bloomington Gaslight and Electric Company has been formed by the consolidation of the Citizens' Gaslight and Heating Company, the Citizens' Electric Company, and the Gridley Gas Works. The capital stock is $400,000.

It is understood the bulk of the capital is furnished by Chicago men. Morris Ullman is the only Chicago representative who openly figures in the combination. This unites all the lighting plants of Bloomington, with the exception of the Bloomington Electric Company.

### THE POTOMAC FLATS PARK.

**Reclaimed Land Is Now Ready for Work of Transformation.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Lieut. Col. Charles J. Allen, in his report on the work done in the reclamation of the Potomac Flats, announces that it has now reached a stage where it is possible to begin the work of developing a park there, in accordance with the act passed March 3, 1897.

The several officers of Engineers who have had charge of the work since 1881 have had under consideration a number of plans for the transformation of the reclaimed flats into a park. Their adviser is J. V. Dunckelee, assistant engineer, who for a number of years was engaged in developing the park system of Brooklyn, under Frederick Law Olmstead, John Bogart, and John Y. Culyer.

### "LESSONS OF THE LATE WAR."

**Capt. McCalla Says an Enlarged Permanent Navy Is a Necessity.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, July 25.—Before the War College class this morning Capt. B. H. McCalla read a paper entitled "Lessons of the Late War," continuing his subject, "The Want of Preparation for War." He said, in conclusion:

"I know that our officers and men, whether ashore or afloat, all did their best, and I believe that the patriotism, courage, discipline, and gunnery in the ships were excellent. I have witnessed the appreciation and enthusiasm with which officers and men of the navy, and all references to it, have been received by the people from the Atlantic to the Pacific, who have done us great honor, but I cannot close this paper without calling attention to the accepted belief the United States that our navy is invincible, and that it is large enough for our defense or for the execution of any policy adopted by the Nation. Foreign Governments know exactly the number of our ships and the trained personnel of our navy, and they are not to be deceived by the lists of available yachts and merchantmen, nor misled by claims that the various State Naval Militia forces can take the place of a regular naval reserve. The commercial ships and the Naval Militia have great value as a help to the regular organization, but their importance as a reserve appears to have been, I regret to say, greatly overestimated by the general public since the close of the Spanish war.

"Of one fact we can have no doubt, and that is that as supremacy on the land has been assured by the most perfectly equipped and highly instructed regular army the world has ever known, so dominion on the sea can only be attained and held by means of a large and perfectly appointed permanent navy, the personnel of which will have to work loyally and untiringly in preparing and training for the wars of the future, which, like those of the past, will generally come without much notice or warning."

### LAVA FLOW THREATENS HILO.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SEATTLE, Washington, July 25.—Edward Caypless, formerly a well-known attorney of Seattle, writing from Honolulu under date of July 14, says that the lava flow from Mauna Loa's crater threatens to destroy the city of Hilo, the great sugar-shipping point. He says:

"The lava flow has traversed a distance of thirty-two miles, until it has reached a point within five miles of Hilo, with a direct course for that place, which it is expected to reach before this letter reaches its destination. Naturally the greatest interest and excitement prevails, and it is a seemingly assured fact that Hilo is doomed. Sheriff Andrews of Hilo, in communicating with the Cabinet, suggested the use of dynamite, for the purpose of diverting the stream and saving Hilo, but it has been thought impracticable."

### FOR A LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCE.

**No Plans Yet Made for Competition for the Pollok Prize.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The plans under which the competition for the Pollok Life Saving Appliance is to be conducted have not yet been formulated.

Relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Pollok, who perished on the steamer La Bourgogne, offered a prize of $20,000 for the best device of this kind, and the American Security and Trust Company of this city is the custodian of the money. Charles J. Bell, the President of the company, said to-day that plans for the competition had not yet been considered, and that no arrangements of any kind had been made for it.

Since the announcement in THE NEW YORK TIMES that such a prize was to be awarded, Mr. Bell has received a number of letters from aspiring inventors seeking for particulars about the nature of the appliance desired, and the conditions under which the competition is to be carried on. He has been unable to answer them, and will not be able to do so until a meeting of the officers of the company, having the matter in charge, has been held.

## SICK SOLDIERS NEGLECTED.

**Men from Hospital Ship Morgan City from Manila Left, by Shafter's Orders, to Shift for Themselves.**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—San Francisco has witnessed another of the war horrors which have made this Nation sick at heart. The hospital ship Morgan City came into port with 500 sick and wounded fighters from the Philippine war. They were weak and wasted. Some of them could not leave their beds.

The vessel was docked at the Fremont Street Wharf. There orders were issued to transfer the stricken men to the Presidio Hospital. These orders were from Gen. Shafter.

For three hours the invalids were kept on the wharf. Not a nurse was sent there to attend to them. Men who needed most careful attention were left to shift for themselves. All that Gen. Shafter did for them was to issue his commands. They wanted medicines and he gave them orders. The people about the dock grew highly indignant. Murmurs arose, but this brought no relief to the pale and trembling men, who had to help themselves or not be helped at all.

Gen. Shafter's orders were to transfer the sick and wounded to the Presidio Hospital on the steamers General McDowell and Vigilant. This meant the landing of all the men on the wharf and then their re-embarkation on the two steamers. Gen. Shafter entirely omitted to make any arrangements for the comfort of the unfortunate men while they were waiting for the Government vessels.

The landing of the men was a sight never to be forgotten. There was not a face which bore evidence of health. Down the gangplank the enfeebled fighters came, with canes and crutches, some with their arms in slings. Some went down the plank leaning on the shoulders of hardier companions, some were carried down on stretchers, but more went down on the backs of their fellows, held on from the rear by others.

Then, when they reached the dock, there was no resting place, no chairs, no couches, no settees, nothing but the rough planks of the wharf and the four whitewashed walls of the shed that covered it.

It was after 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the McDowell and the Vigilant steamed up to the Fremont Street pier. It must have been 5 o'clock when the sick and wounded reached the Presidio hospital.

### THIEVES IN PRINCETON.

**Citizens Purpose Engaging Special Watchmen at Their Own Expense.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

PRINCETON, N. J., July 25.—The citizens of this town were awakened from their sleep last night by the sound of several pistol shots fire by Night Watchman Adams in his efforts to capture two men who were forcing an entrance to Prof. Paul Van Dyke's new house in Library Street.

Adams saw the men at work prying open a window as he was making his rounds on that street at 1 o'clock, but he was some distance from the house, and before he could get across the street they saw him and started to run. He could not overtake them, so he fired his revolver. Nearly every one in that part of the town was awakened by the shots, and Prof. William F. Magie, who lives opposite Prof. Van Dyke's house, heard the shots and hurried out, revolver in hand to assist the night watchman to capture the marauders.

The robbers took a course through Col. Stockton's field and apple orchard, and then through ex-President Cleveland's yard, escaping in the strip of woodland near the golf links, where all trace of them was lost.

Prof. Van Dyke left here on Thursday, to be away for the Summer, and it is the opinion of townspeople that some one in town is an accomplice of the gang, keeping them posted as to the residents who are out of the place. An appeal has been made to the town authorities by many of the citizens to furnish better police protection. If this is not done, they say they will do it themselves at their own expense. Two special watchmen will be put on for at least three weeks, beginning duty to-night.

### CHEAP SUGAR IN CHICAGO.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, July 25.—"There may be a prospect that the people of Chicago can put two teaspoonfuls of sugar in their coffee without bankrupting their savings accounts if some of the wholesalers in this city do not come to terms quickly," said Manager Watson of Franklin, MacVeagh & Co. to-day.

Mr. Watson, as Chairman of the Sugar Committee of the wholesale grocers of Chicago, announced this morning that granulated sugar would sell until further notice at $5.50 a hundred pounds instead of $5.64, which has been the price since June 7. He said: "The price I placed on sugar this morning is just what it costs to buy it by the train load. It cannot be purchased for less than $5.50, after all discounts have been taken off, for that is as low as the refiners will go. But if certain wholesalers in Chicago are not satisfied they can offer sugar for less, and we will show them who can sell the cheapest. I do not care what the sugar costs us; there are houses down town which have stuck to the prices set by the Sugar Committee, and who will sell sugar cheaper than dirt if the outsiders continue to cut. There is no profit in sugar, anway, but any wholesaler who cuts the price demoralizes the whole grocery trade. We intend to stop it, and I think we can show the cutters who are the strongest."

The houses to which Mr. Watson referred in particular are Weber Brothers and Louis W. Stayart, and it is said that the house of Durand & Kasper is included.

### MAY LOSE ITS RIGHT OF WAY.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, July 25.—The franchise of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad through the northern half of Evanston is being assailed in the City Council. For two weeks, it is claimed, no steam cars have been running over the company's tracks from Foster Street to Wilmette.

Corporation Counsel Joseph L. Paden has been instructed to prepare a communication setting forth the city's rights to declare the franchise forfeited, and if the facts as set forth by Alderman Gooch are authenticated, the railroad will be deprived of a right of way which has cost many thousands of dollars to maintain.

Since the suburban branch was first built to Evanston it has operated its trains over tracks three miles north of Evanston station in order to hold the franchise, although there have been no passengers for that part of the city. A station has been maintained on the prairie at Noyes Street.

Resolutions which order the Mayor to remove the tracks north of Church Street were favorably received and referred to the Judiciary Committee and Corporation Counsel at the last meeting.

Short vacation trips by Albany Day Line are the best. Send for Summer Book; see advs.—Adv.

## WANT H. C. EVANS REMOVED

### Pension Attorneys' Campaign Against the Commissioner.

### CAN FIND NO GOOD EXCUSE

### But Will Try to Make Mr. McKinley Believe that the Ohio Election Depends Upon His Action.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 25.—New vigor has been infused into the pension attorneys' campaign against Commissioner H. Clay Evans, and from now on until the September Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic every kind of pressure will be brought to bear upon the President for his removal. The attorneys have an active literary bureau in full operation, and its latest output is designed to strike the President in the most vulnerable part of his armor, his sensitiveness to Ohio politics.

It is well known that the President earnestly desires a handsome Republican victory in his own State this Fall, and the pension attorneys and their friends are working hard to turn this fact to account. No stone is unturned to work up an anti-Evans sentiment in Ohio, or at least to convince the President that such a sentiment can be worked up. Some one has started a story that a petition for Evans's removal is in circulation in the President's State, and the number of signers, all veterans, is given with great precision as exactly 6,000. It is declared that the 6,000 will refuse to vote the Republican ticket unless the President accedes to their wishes, although it is not claimed that this threat appears in the alleged petition. The literary bureau contrasts the political unimportance of Tennessee, from a Republican point of view, with the importance of Ohio.

But the great stumbling block in their way is the necessity of providing the President, even should he be inclined to meet these designs, which he is not, with a workable excuse for the Commissioner's removal. The Pension Committee of the Grand Army, which recently made an inquiry into Mr. Evans's conduct of the Pension Bureau, found that whether he were friendly or unfriendly to their organization, his decisions had been strictly in accordance with the law. He has from the first rested his case on the fact that he was simply obeying the law, wherever it might lead him. To remove him for adhering to the law would be the last thing to which the President would consent, even if he were anxious to get rid of his Pension Commissioner, and so far the pension attorneys have been unable to provide the President with any other reason.

The activity of the literary bureau has had one effect not desired or expected by the attorneys. It has aroused the indignation of a number of veterans unconnected with the pension attorney industry, and the Commissioner has received letters from all over the country indorsing his policy. Since the attacks upon him became virulent the number of these letters has largely increased, and this has been especially the case since the outburst of the Kansas post which called upon "a just God to remove a President that retains H. Clay Evans as Pension Commissioner."

Some of these letters, especially from the West, have a vigorous and epigrammatic flavor. One indignant veteran, referring to the Kansas outbreak, wrote:

"Kansas is the damphool State of the world."

Another asked:

"Do the members of Springhill Post, Kan., wish 'a just God' to smite President McKinley with a mortal illness or inspire somebody to murder him?"

"The foes of the present administration of the Pension Office," said another, "want a wide open door." Another calls on the Grand Army at its September encampment to condemn Springhill Post, while still another writes: "The Grand Army should stand by a Commissioner who tries to make a pension an honorable distinction instead of a gratuity."

The pension attorneys realize that the President is not favorably disposed toward their cause, and it is for this reason that such desperate expedients as the Ohio election argument are brought to bear upon him. They are much cast down by their failure to produce any appreciable effect upon the Pension Committee, whose steps the attorneys' ablest advocates haunted every hour of their stay in Washington. They have not given up their hopes in this quarter yet, and nothing will be left undone to influence an adverse report to the National encampment. No one, and this statement includes the Commissioner, knows what the report will be, and all that is known is that the committee found the Commissioner's action to be justified by the law in the cases about which they inquired. If between now and September the committee could be induced to make a general condemnation of the Commissioner it would greatly facilitate the movement for his dismissal.

## ELIHU ROOT IN WASHINGTON.

### Introduced to Members of the Cabinet and Visits the War Department—Mr. Alger Makes His Adieus.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The features of the Cabinet meeting to-day were the farewell of Secretary Alger and the presentation of his successor, Mr. Root.

Half an hour after the Cabinet had assembled Mr. Root appeared at the White House. He was immdiately admited, and was formally presented to those of his new colleagues whom he had not met. His greeting was pleasant and cordial. He remained but a few minutes, leaving shortly after noon to catch the 12:45 train for New York. When he left the White House he said he would return and assume charge of the War Department on Aug. 1.

Shortly after Mr. Root had departed Gen. Alger made his adieus. He shook hands with the President and each member of the Cabinet. In saying farewell there were many kindly expressions of regret and exchange of well wishes. The Cabinet remained in session about three-quarters of an hour after Gen. Alger's departure. There was a general cleaning up of odds and ends preparatory to the President's departure to-morrow.

Mr. Root appeared this morning at the War Department soon after the work of the department had begun. He was not known at the door of the Secretary's office until he announced himself, and very soon after he had met the Secretary he was presented with a batch of letters that had preceded him, most of them being addressed Elihu Root, Secretary of War. As Mr. Root did not stop to examine their contents, the assumption that they were from New York constituents willing to serve their country in the War Department could not be verified.

## MR. ROOT ON HIS POLICY.

### Conference with the President Satisfactory, He Declares—Has an Appointment with Senator Platt.

Elihu Root returned to the city last night, after his conference with the President and his visit to the War Department. He said that he had had a long and satisfactory talk with Mr. McKinley, and that the President and he were in complete accord as to the policy of the Administration, and especially in so far as it related to the Department of War and the present course of the Government in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

"I am not, of course, familiar with the details of the department," said Mr. Root, "and I could not say, if I would, what my policy may be as to the conduct of the department itself. That is a matter I cannot discuss, and I could not have any very definite views until I have studied it a little more closely and become more familiar with its details and scope. I shall be ready to take up my new duties on Aug. 1, and then I shall make my policy as I go along."

Mr. Root said that he was introduced to the members of the Cabinet Monday night. He will meet Secretary Alger in Washington Aug. 1, and will then be installed in office. He will probably leave this city Monday, July 31. As the President expects to go to Lake Champlain in a day or so, there will be no further conferences between the two until after his return.

When asked if he would meet Senator Platt again before he goes to Washington Mr. Root said that he very probably would. He said that the report that he had an appointment with the Senator for to-day was true.

**Mr. Root Buys Land Near Riverhead.**

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 25.—Elihu Root has purchased a plot of land on the west side of Pond Lane, formerly the property of the late Pyrrhus Concer. The price is said to have been $3,650.

### SECRETARY GAGE'S OFFICE.

**He Says He Can Legally Hold It, Though Owning Shares in a Bank.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Secretary Gage discussed a Chicago report concerning himself this afternoon. The story asserted that the Secretary of the Treasury was holding his office in violation of a law requiring that he should wholly part with his interest in banking concerns before accepting appointment. According to the report, it was learned that Mr. Gage holds 700 shares in the First National Bank of Chicago, and it was understood that when he had surrendered the Presidency of the bank he had given up all his holdings. The revelation, as it was termed, was made in attempting to apply the personal tax law in Chicago. This called for the publication of lists of shareholders of corporations.

Secretary Gage, when seen this afternoon, said that he is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Chicago, and that he is glad of it. He said, moreover, that he might be a Director in the bank and still be eligible to the office of Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary says he looked that question up before accepting office, and found that his interest in the bank is in no way a violation of law or propriety. If he is violating the law, he says, he can be impeached, and he welcomes the challenge.

### FARMERS' ALLIANCE MEETING.

**Tillman's Forces in South Carolina Are Growing Weaker.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 25.—The State Convention of the Farmers' Alliance meets here to-morrow night, J. C. Wilborn, the National President, presiding. A month ago Senator Tillman and other leaders attempted to inject life into the organization, but their efforts seem to have been fruitless. This was, six years ago, the strongest Alliance State in the Union.

There is talk of a farmers' and merchants' combine, but leaders are reticent. Senator Tillman is chiefly interested, his election falling next year, and Alliance influence is needed, but the general opinion is that the body is dead beyond resurrection.

Gov. McSweeney will attend the Editors' Association meeting, instead of the convention.

### BRYAN TO BE A DELEGATE.

**Will Take Part in the Next Democratic National Convention.**

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Post to-morrow will say:

"Bryan will be a delegate to the next Democratic National Convention. This statement was made to a Post reporter yesterday by Congressman Clayton of Alabama, who represents his State upon the Democratic National Committee, and who has just returned from the meeting of that committee in Chicago."

## PROTEST TO MR. McKINLEY.

### Catholics Condemn Insular Commission's Suggestion that Priests Be Allowed to Marry.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 25.—In the report of the Insular Commission upon conditions in Puerto Rico, there were a number of recommendations, one of which has amazed and annoyed many Roman Catholics in the United States and in Puerto Rico and Cuba. It was very brief, simply suggesting that priests be allowed to marry, notwithstanding their vows of celibacy. Some very fair-minded and earnest advocates of the broadest form of American development for Puerto Rico have been astonished and grieved about this part of the report.

Archbishop Chappelle, who recently went on a mission for the Pope to Puerto Rico, yesterday visited the President in company with Bishop Blenk, who recently was elevated to the See of Puerto Rico, and, by appointment, had a conversation with Mr. McKinley. A great deal was found in the report which was approved, but Archbishop Chappelle dwelt chiefly upon the recommendation of the commission that priests be permitted to marry, notwithstanding their vows as celibates. No reason was given by the Commissioners for making this recommendation. The President assured Archbishop Chappelle that this recommendation by the commission was regretted by no one so much as by himself.

Some wonder has been expressed that the recommendation was not dropped out of the report at the War Department, it being assumed that it was submitted by the Secretary before being printed and published.

### DELAGOA BAY ARBITRATION.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, July 25.—The Right Hon. William St. John Brodrick, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking for Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced to-day in the House of Commons that it was believed the award in the Delagoa Bay arbitration would be given not later than October. Nearly $4,000,000 is at stake.

The originator of the claim, McMurdo, was an American. His successor, Penfield, who married his widow, was formerly Assistant Consul General here and Consular Agent at Cairo.

### CANAL'S BOTTOM DROPS OUT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

KEWANEE, Ill., July 25.—The bottom of the Hennepin Canal, in Henry and Bureau Counties, has fallen out, and the Cincinnati firm which has the contract for the construction on this section is puzzled and in dismay.

Near Sheffield, in Bureau County, the big steam shovels yesterday were busy scooping out the earth. Below the soft superstrata of earth was a bed of hard-pan, and when this was scooped through the water suddenly vanished. This morning it was found that the ground for 100 feet around where the shovel stood had sunk ten feet. Subsequent borings brought to light the fact that no solid bottom existed for a depth of forty-two feet below the level of the hard pan. Quicksand in the soil is thought to be the reason of this shrinkage of the ground.

Inasmuch as the canal must be cut according to the accepted surveys through about four miles of ground apparently of the same character, the case presents some engineer features that are quite out of the ordinary, and it is puzzling the contractors to know how they are going to build a canal forty feet above a bottom.

**Southern Water Powers Sold.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 25.—The Columbia Canal, 16,000 developed horse power, and the 7,000 horse power at Saluda, have been purchased from New England owners for $800,000 by W. B. Smith Whaley of this city and J. L. Coker of Darlington, S. C. Mr. Coker owns a paper mill, which is to be moved here. Mr. Whaley is President of corporations operating three cotton mills in Columbia. It is understood the mill corporations and the canal corporation will be consolidated into one company, with $3,000,000 capital. Mr. Searles, President of the Sugar Trust, is taking an active interest in cotton mills here, and he is believed to be backing the canal purchase.

## ASSEMBLY DEFIES COURT

### Writ Served to Compel Action on Municipal Bonds.

### COUNCIL MUST SHOW CAUSE

### Resolutions Adopted Declaring the Supreme Court's Action Unconstitutional—Will Fight the Case.

A peremptory writ of mandamus requiring the Municipal Assembly to authorize bonds amounting to $34,000 for the partial payment of the city's indebtedness to John Peirce, contractor for the new Hall of Records, was served on both branches of the Assembly yesterday. The writ gave rise to a great waste of breath and much cheap oratory in both houses, and led the Council to assume an attitude of defiance to the Supreme Court, whence the writ issued. In the course of the debate the Corporation Counsel was assailed time and again, accused of lack of respect for the Municipal Assembly, and charged with neglecting the city's interests.

Councilman Cass

weather and sink us and drown us. They'd like to get rid of us that way. They wouldn't have no more trouble with us if they could do that."

The resolution, which required forty-eight affirmative votes for its passage, was defeated by a vote of 38 to 5.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies to place street lamp signs so as to make the names run parallel with the streets instead of at right angles to them.

## GREATER CITY'S TAX RATE.

**Finance Committees of the Assembly Determine Borough Taxation—Apportionment of Deficiencies.**

The Finance Committees of the Council and Board of Aldermen held a joint meeting in the City Hall yesterday and received figures from Controller Coler upon which the tax rates for the several boroughs for the year were determined. The rates will be as follows: Manhattan and the Bronx, 2.4804; Brooklyn, 2.36424; Queens, 3.27445; Richmond, 2.42378.

The difference of rates in the different boroughs is due to the apportionment by the Controller of deficiencies of over $7,000,000, which have been fixed by the Controller according to the increases in assessed valuations last year. These deficiencies were due to the fact that the expenses for running some of the outside boroughs were greater than had been provided for in the budget. The result is that, while the tax rate in the old City of New York is greater than it has been in many years, the rate in Brooklyn is smaller than it has been since 1881, when it was 2.33.

The deficiencies were apportioned among the boroughs as follows: Manhattan and the Bronx, $5,980,269.30; Brooklyn, $132,629.99; Queens, $890,092.49; Richmond, $72,859.10.

The Council and Board of Aldermen will meet in joint session to-day and fix the tax. It is not likely that any change will be made from the figures presented from the Finance Department.

## CITY OFFICIALS' CLAIMS.

**Policemen Want Defense Expenses Under the Ahearn Law.**

A number of claims were filed under the Ahearn law with the Controller by city officials, for expenses connected with defending themselves while on trial for malfeasance in office. Most of them were by policemen, the largest, $4,000, being filed by Capt. Killilea. The claims were as follows: Joseph McLaughlin, $1,381.57; H. A. Spaulding, $500; Michael A. Downes, $500; Joseph Karinger, $100; Bernard Murphy, $250; Charles Parkerson, $2,000; Bernard A. Dunn, $250; R. J. Larkin, $500; J. J. Donnelly, $1,000; John Kenny, $500; Thomas Killilea, $4,000; James J. Jordan, $2,000; Samuel J. Campbell, $1,500; Theron S. Copeland, $100; Charles J. Pyle, $1,000; John Rooney, $1,000, and Thomas F. Brady, policeman, $2,000.

Thomas J. McCabe, a clerk in the Building Department, claims $400.

## A PILGRIM AT 90 YEARS.

**New York, Where Mary Hurley Once Saw Lafayette, the Terminus of Her Annual Tramp.**

Mary Hurley, ninety years old, who walked to this city from Bangor, Me., to see Lafayette when he was in this country, and who liked the experience so well that she has repeated this trip every year since, was arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday on a technical charge of vagrancy. Until this year the woman has always succeeded in selling enough lead pencils to furnish food and lodging for herself.

The aged traveler arrived in Tremont on Monday night, footsore and hungry. She made several vain attempts to dispose of her stock, and finally she asked a night's lodging of a woman, who promptly turned her over to the care of Patrolman Wood of the Thirty-seventh Precinct, who locked her up in the Morrisania Police Station.

In court the woman told so strange a story that Magistrate Flammer discharged her. The woman said she wanted to see the Marquis de Lafayette in 1824 when he came to this city, and as she did not have money enough, she decided to walk down from her home and sell pencils to buy her food. She said she managed to have a splendid time on her trip, saw the Marquis de Lafayette, got back home safely, and felt better than when she started. She said she enjoyed herself so much that she took the trip the next year, and each year thereafter.

The woman said that not once in all her journeys has she been molested. Once she said she stopped at the Reed homestead, the home of ex-Speaker Reed when he was a boy. She said she also knew Hannibal Hamlin well. The last journey, the woman said, was the only one that was bad. She had never found business so dull, and had never sold so few pencils. New York State she declared to be a poor place, and she said she would not like to be found dead in it. She did not want to be sick in the city, and for the first time since she had started her long walks, she had to ask for shelter for a night. She would have slept in some field if the night had not been bad, as she has often, she said, slept by the side of the road in traveling.

The clerks of the court got up a fund of $3.80, with which they purchased her stock of pencils, and she then said that the court was the best place she had seen on her journey this year. She said she would buy another stock of pencils and return home.

## ELOPERS TRACED TO CLEVELAND.

**Both Man and Woman Left Families in Bayonne, N. J.**

Mrs. Jennie Levi, wife of Samuel Levi, a dealer in hosiery at 258 Grand Street, this city, and M. Brodsky, also a resident of this city, are the principals in an elopement which came to light yesterday.

The Brodsky and Levi families were spending the summer at the boarding house of Peter Zeik in Bayonne. The Levis have two young children and the Brodskys a daughter eleven years old. Mrs. Levi disappeared about ten days ago and Brodsky dropped out of sight about the same time. The gossips said that they had gone together, but there was no proof of this until a letter was received by a friend of Mrs. Levi. It was placed in Mr. Levi's hands, and from it he obtained information which led him to visit Cleveland, Ohio. He says the letter was from his wife. On reaching Cleveland he traced the couple, he says, to the Clarendon Hotel in that city, where they were registered under an assumed name. Mr. Levi says he will use the evidence he obtained in an action for divorce. Mrs. Brodsky says her husband had no money when he went away.

## NO "EMBALMED" MEAT HERE.

**Health Department Officials Vouch for New York's Supply.**

A number of officials of the Health Department of this city were seen by a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday in relation to the special dispatch from Cincinnati in yesterday's paper to the effect that an epidemic of stomach trouble, due mostly to "embalmed" meat, threatens that city.

All the officials seen denied utterly that "freezine" or any other preservatives were ever used by New York butchers, wholesale or retail. D. Goodman declared that it would be impossible for any chemicals to be used without immediate detection by the meat inspectors. "We have a very large force of these men," he said, "and I know that their duties are properly performed.

"The use of any artficial preservative, such as that described as being employed in Cincinnati, would result in the immediate detection of and heavy penalties for the guilty parties.

"It is not likely that any retailer in the better parts of the city would ever attempt to sell doctored meats. It might possibly be tried by one or two of the small retailers on the east side, but they have a wholesome dread of the law, and are specially watched by the Inspectors. The $50 fine for a first offense would be a serious matter to them, and they never know when an Inspector may appear to purchase a sample of their meat."

Another official said that new preparations for preserving meat and other perishable foods were continually making their appearance in the West, but had never been found in this city. The "embalmed" milk, of which there were many complaints in Omaha recently, was, he said, another example of this use of chemicals. He added:

"But the people of New York may rest assured that the food they buy is pure. The knowledge among wholesale and retail dealers that the department would come down on them like a ton of bricks if anything wrong were found is pretty general, and up to now not a single case of this kind has been reported. If any dealer tries it, he will deeply regret having done so. Of course, it won't do any harm to remind the dealers of this in THE NEW YORK TIMES."


*"For the Sake of Fun Mischief is Done."*

*A vast amount of mischief is done, too, because people neglect to keep their blood pure. It appears in eruptions, dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, kidney diseases, and other ailments. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all diseases promoted by impure blood or low state of the system.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints


## ANTI-BRYANITES' PLANS.

**Gorman, Croker, and Their Subordinates to Meet at Saratoga—Working for Van Wyck's Nomination.**

The anti-Bryan wing of the Democracy is to have a conference at Saratoga Springs early in August. Ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic candidate for Governor of this State in the last election and a prospective candidate for the Presidential nomination, is already at the Springs. His brother, the Mayor, is expected there by the 1st of August, and so is John F. Carroll. Others are looked for a little later.

Among the other leaders who are to meet at the Springs are Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, the recognized leader of the anti-Bryan faction; Joseph J. Willett, President of the Bar Association of Alabama, one of the "long talkers" for Tammany at its last Fourth of July celebration, and the originator of the boom of ex-Justice Van Wyck for the Presidential nomination, and Richard Croker. Mr. Gorman and Mr. Willett are expected to reach the Springs by the 1st, but Mr. Croker is not expected before the 4th.

In the meanwhile, however, it is thought that there will be a thorough review of the situation, and especially with respect to the chances of an anti-Bryan and anti-Chicago platform candidate. Mr. Gorman has recently been over the Eastern States, as well as some of the Southern and Middle Western States, and is conversant with the situation. He has frequently said that Bryan, or the Chicago platform, no matter who may represent it as Presidential candidate, cannot possibly win, as the South and the East, as well as portions of the Middle West, will not again take up the defeated cause of free silver.

Mr. Willett's position is well known. He has said that ex-Justice Van Wyck is strong throughout the South and East because he has not committed himself to the support of free silver, which Mr. Willett thinks is losing ground rapidly in the South.

The opinion of the others is equally known to be against making free silver an issue in the coming campaign, and it is generally supposed that they favor Mr. Van Wyck.

Democrats here think that the meeting of these leaders in Saratoga is of very great significance. They say it is the first positive step toward the nomination, or the determined attempt to nominate Mr. Van Wyck at the next National Convention. They take Mr. Willett and others, who have advocated his nomination, very seriously, and think that the meeting at Saratoga will decide the matter.

## WORKING AGAINST GOEBEL.

**Louisville Democrats Hold a Meeting and Call for a State Convention to Assemble Aug. 30.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 25.—A meeting was held here to-night in furtherance of the plan of disaffected Democrats, to effect an organization in this State, hold a convention and nominate a State ticket in opposition to the one headed by William Goebel, who was nominated here in June.

About 1,000 people attended the meeting, among the most prominent being William H. Sweeney of Marion County, who was the Hardin candidate for temporary Chairman of the June convention, and other leaders of that faction. During the evening Mr. Sweeney made this announcement:

"I come to-night from the greatest Governor of Kentucky, the Hon. John Young Brown, who told me he would accept your nomination and make the fight against Goebel to the last ditch." This announcement was greeted with cheers.

The resolutions adopted contain the following:

"Resolved, That the Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District repudiate the proceedings of the convention at Music Hall, June 21. We agree with the Democrats of Montgomery, Clarke, and Warren Counties that said convention was diverted from its purpose by the unscrupulous domination of William Goebel and by the arbitrary and revolutionary conduct of permanent Chairman Redwine.

"Resolved, That in view of the demand among the Democrats of Kentucky for the holding of a State convention and for the nomination of a Democratic State ticket, to be voted for at the next November election, we request the Democrats of all the counties to co-operate with us in holding a State convention to assemble Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1899."

Delegates were appointed to attend the meeting called for Aug. 2 at Lexington, at which arrangements are to be made for a State Convention. A resolution was adopted urging the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature at once "for the purpose of repealing the Goebel election law and thereby preventing contemplated frauds and probably bloodshed at the November election."

## HUDSON GIVING UP MONEY.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., July 25.—This village is in a mild state of excitement to-night owing to the fact that the river is giving up money. Bills of five-dollar, ten-dollar, and twenty-dollar denominations are being washed up all along the shore. Residents are putting in overtime gathering in the harvest, and Village President Eichorn and Patrolman Graney are on the scene and fast becoming exhausted chasing up and down the river bank trying to make the harvesters disgorge.

This midsummer money crop was sown by Peter Hudson, a butler, employed by Mrs. H. C. Lawrence, at Sneeden's Landing, on the west bank of the Hudson. The collection of bank notes is Hudson's hobby. He became overstocked last evening and, with a brother and a friend, he crossed over to this place to disseminate it. He brought about $550 with him. They painted the place a deep vermillion, and retired late at night in a hotel.

During the early hours of the morning Peter became possessed with an uncontrollable desire to cross the river to Sneeden's landing. He wandered down to the river, and selecting three boats attempted to cross in all three at once. He was noisily trying to seat himself in the three boats when the owner, Charles Hauptman, sallied out with a gun, and supposing him to be a pirate, collared him.

A messenger was sent post haste for the authorities, and Village President Eichorn, Judge Lange, and Officer Graney responded on the run, heavily armed for battle with guns and knives. Hudson sat quietly until this constabulary army arrived, then he attacked the whole force. He kicked the President in the stomach, butted the Judge, and upper-cut the boatman. The army fell back in disorder, re-formed, and advanced, only to be flanked by Hudson, who grabbed the President's gun and had it almost out of that dignitary's hands when a tap on the head from Officer Graney's club took the fight out of him and he was locked up.

This morning he searched his clothing and claimed to be short $510 in his personal accounts. He said he had it in an envelope in his coat pocket. He was fined $20 for disorderly conduct, but couldn't pay his fine. This evening it became apparent that in his struggle at the river's edge he did lose money, for fives, tens, and twenties have been washing up along the shore all evening. The residents soon discovered the wealth and began gathering it in.

President Eichorn and Officer Graney soon collected Hudson's fine from the river, and by threats and cajolery managed to recover $100 besides from the Dobbs Ferry money pickers. The whole population is now sitting on the river bank awaiting the next incoming tide. "There's money in it," they say.

## SIX-INCH GUNS FOR THE NAVY.

LONDON, July 25.—At the launching of the British battleship Vengeance at Barrow-in-Furness to-day, Lieut. Dawson announced that Vickers Sons & Maxim, (Limited,) had received an order from the United States for a number of six-inch guns which were to be adopted for use by the American navy.


CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought


## SHAMROCK MAKING READY

**America's Cup Challenger Rigging for Her Atlantic Voyage.**

**UNUSUAL PRECAUTIONS TAKEN**

**The Yacht to be Made as Stanch as Possible, So as to Reach Here in Racing Form.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, July 25.—The Shamrock arrived at Greenock to-day. Her sails and racing gear have been shipped to New York by the Anchor Line. The yacht will have no more racing until she arrives in American waters. The cup challenger will start on her Atlantic voyage in about a week with a crew of fifty-two men. She will be accompanied by the Erin.

It is unlikely that there will be any more international racing for several years unless she wins. Capt. Hogarth of the Shamrock refused to express any opinion to-day as to the yacht's chances for winning the cup, but said: "Tell the Americans not to lay odds."

GREENOCK, July 25.—Elaborate preparations are being made here for the Shamrock's Atlantic voyage. She will be ketch rigged, and her hull will be strengthened by a novel and specially designed system of screws, braces, and trusses. Her hull will be strapped from end to end with heavy stays, and screw trusses will then be led from side to side and screwed out until they bear hard against the stays. Similar screw braces will be led from the bilge to the deck, and when all are screwed up the hull will be secured against all chance of working, straining, or giving in any direction. The deck will be protected against the Atlantic breakers she may possibly encounter by a heavy sheathing of planking bolted to the supports below.

When all is completed it is anticipated that she will be as safe as a liner, and, unless exceptionally unfortunate, she will arrive in America in such perfect condition that refitting for racing will be a comparatively simple matter.

## BIG SLOOPS AT BRISTOL.

**Columbia and Defender Will Get a Thorough Cleaning.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25.—It cannot be said that the race Saturday between Columbia and Defender will be sailed under unfair conditions. When it is over there will be no opportunity left for a complaint about one boat having a clean underwater body and the other a foul one. The Defender was towed up from Newport to Bristol to-day by the St. Michaels, to be hauled out on the marine railway to-morrow morning to have her under-water body cleaned with emery and smoothed up in the same manner as was that of the Columbia.

This plan was arranged yesterday at Bristol by Mr. Iselin, Mr. Duncan, and the designer. It is understood that the two yachts will be put to a full test in Saturday's race.

Capt. Rhodes of the Defender was interviewed by a TIMES reporter about a story that appeared in some of the New York papers to the effect that the crews of the Columbia and Defender were to change about. "There is nothing in it," he said. "There is no foundation for the story at all." Several members of the Columbia's crew said that they had heard of no such project.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 25.—The big Oregon pine mast came out of the Columbia easily about 1 o'clock this afternoon, and was taken over by the lighter Archer to the south wharf and placed beside a similar stick which was taken out of the Defender early in the season. It was learned to-night that the Columbia's steel mast is not yet ready for stepping, but the Herreshoff workmen will keep at it all night, and expect to have it finished in the morning.

The top sides of the new boat were sandpapered this afternoon, and to-morrow she will be given a new coat of white paint.

Mr. Iselin came from Newport, but remained only a short time, going back by way of Bristol Ferry.

It is expected both yachts will be ready to go down the bay either Thursday night or Friday morning.

## THE VAQUERO III. WINS AGAIN.

**Beats the Wawa by Nearly Three Minutes at Newport.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, July 25.—In a light southerly breeze this afternoon the fleet of thirty-footers raced the Bishops Buoy-Jamestown course twice over. The start was at 3:12 o'clock. The summary:

| Name and Owner. | Finish. H. M. S. | Elapsed Time. H. M. S. |
|---|---|---|
| Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea | 5 30 44 | 2 18 44 |
| Wawa, R. Brooks | 5 33 20 | 2 21 20 |
| Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer | 5 35 43 | 2 23 43 |
| Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr. | 5 36 50 | 2 24 50 |

The Pollywog, Hera, and Carolina did not finish.

## GOLF AT SHINNECOCK HILLS.

**Annual Invitation Tournament Attracts a Large Crowd of Experts—The Record for the Course Twice Lowered.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., July 25.—A driving rainstorm did not prevent the golfers from taking part in the annual invitation tournament of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, which began to-day, and will continue through the week. Those who made an early start were thoroughly drenched before they left the first tee on their long journey over the links. Of the 116 entries, there were 104 starters.

It cleared off between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning. For the remainder of the day the golfers had good going, and they gave a grand exhibition of skillful golf.

The thirty-six-hole record of 166, which has stood for a year, was twice lowered. It was first broken by Walter J. Travis, who made it in 163, and a short time later Harry B. Hollins, Jr., who held the old record of 166, came in with a new record of 160. The first sixteen qualified at 177, the Peconic Cup division at 182, and the Consolation Cup men at 185. The summaries follow:

PRESIDENT'S CUP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H. B. Hollins, Jr., Westbrook | 80 | 160 |
| W. J. Travis, Oakland | 78 | 163 |
| R. Terry, Jr., Shinnecock | 78 | 166 |
| A. M. Brown, Shinnecock | 84 | 169 |
| U. A. Murdock, Shinnecock | 89 | 171 |
| T. M. Robertson, Shinnecock | 85 | 172 |
| G. C. Clark, Jr., Shinnecock | 87 | 172 |
| D. Chauncey, Dyker Meadow | 88 | 172 |
| A. L. Ripley, Oakley | 87 | 173 |
| Jasper Lynch, Lakewood | 88 | 175 |
| Julie E. Lancaster, Shinnecock | 86 | 175 |
| Charles Hitchcock, Point Judith | 87 | 176 |
| G. Owen Winston, Essex Co. | 85 | 176 |
| R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook | 88 | 177 |
| E. C. Churchill, Ardsley | 88 | 177 |
| James F. Curtis, Essex Co. | 85 | 177 |

PECONIC CUP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R. H. Robertson, Shinnecock | 88 | 177 |
| H. H. Curtis, Shinnecock | 91 | 178 |
| G. S. Atherton, Wollaston | 91 | 178 |
| C. B. Cory, Wollaston | 90 | 179 |
| D. Edwards, Dyker Meadow | 91 | 180 |
| W. F. Hitt, Chevy Chase | 94 | 180 |
| S. P. Nash, Jr., Maidstone | 91 | 180 |
| De Lancey Nicoll, Shinnecock | 94 | 182 |

CONSOLATION CUP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| George Phelps, Fairfield | 88 | 183 |
| W. W. Hoffman, Jr., Shinnecock | 97 | 183 |
| J. G. Bates, Westchester | 91 | 183 |
| F. J. J. De Ralsmes, Oakland | 91 | 183 |
| E. D. Knapp, Westbrook | 87 | 184 |
| F. C. Havemeyer, Newport | 91 | 184 |
| L. P. Bayard, Jr., Baltusrol | 92 | 185 |
| A. Morten, Westchester County | 94 | 185 |

Among the unplaced players there were eight with scores below 190, and twenty-four with scores below 200, while there were a dozen more between 200 and 210.

**Aid for Discoverer of Cripple Creek.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

DENVER, Col., July 25.—"Joe" Womack, the discoverer of Cripple Creek camp, which brought fortune to scores of people, but failed to do anything for him, is not to be forgotten. A pioneer's society has been organized with the express purpose of arranging for the endowment of the old prospector with a little fortune of $50,000.


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## GEORGIA TROOPS CALLED OUT.

**Two Companies Sent to Bainbridge, Reported to be in the Hands of a Mob—Another Negro Lynched.**

ATLANTA, July 25.—Gov. Candler tonight received the following message from Sheriff Patterson of Decatur County, dated from Bainbridge:

"Town in the hands of a mob. Send aid quick."

Gov. Candler at once ordered the companies of State militia stationed at Valdosta under command of Capt. Littleton and that commanded by Capt. Smith of Thomasville to proceed with all haste to Bainbridge.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., July 25. — Charles Mack, the second of the negroes who committed the Ogletree outrage, was lynched this morning at Saffold. His crime was committed in Early County, and citizens of this (Decatur) county refused to let the mob bring the man into Bainbridge, since it was desired that an innocent county should not suffer the odium of a lynching committed by citizens of another county.

Mack was therefore taken to Saffold, the scene of his crime, in Early County. When that place was reached the mob found the body of Louis Sammin, who had been lynched forty-eight hours before, still swinging from the tree on which it had been left. Mack was carried to Mrs. Ogletree. She recognized him at once, as did also her husband. Mack then made a confession to everything alleged, except holding a pistol to Ogletree's head while Sammin committed his assault.

Mack was then taken to a tree near that on which hung the body of Sammin, and strung up.

As he was pulled off the ground his body was riddled with bullets. The story that the negroes were lynched and scalped in the lower part of the county the day before yesterday is denied by the Sheriff.

There is great excitement here to-night because of a report that a mob is coming to take out another negro who is in jail charged with an attempted assault on a white girl. The Governor has been appealed to.

## ANOTHER LYNCHING IN TEXAS.

**Negroes Burn a Church in Revenge—One is Caught and Killed.**

HOUSTON, Texas, July 25.—Some two weeks ago a negro was lynched in Grimes County. Last night a church at Fuquax Prairie was burned by an incendiary. Suspicion fell on John and Randall Hamilton, negroes. The latter was first found, and, with a rope around his neck, he confessed that John burned the church.

John was found at his home, and his answer to a demand for surrender was a volley of buckshot, Van Wright being fatally wounded and Tuck Moody slightly injured.

The negro escaped, badly wounded, but was recaptured to-day at noon and at once strung up. No further trouble is expected. Revenge for a former lynching it is thought was the motive of the incendiaries.

## RACE DISCRIMINATION ALLEGED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 25.—Henry Tiedge, proprietor of an ice cream saloon in this city, was arrested to-day charged with violating Section 383 of the Penal Code, which declares it to be a misdemeanor for a person to discriminate against another in places of public resort, because of race, creed, or color. His arrest was caused by Walter Jackson, a young colored man, who alleges that Tiedge refused to serve him and three colored women with ice cream at tables. Tiedge pleaded not guilty, and gave bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Tiedge says he offered to sell the colored people ice cream, but there was no room for them at the tables.

**Negro Was Tied to a Tree and Shot.**

HATTIESBURG, Miss., July 25.—Henry Novels, a negro, who attacked Miss Rosaline Davis Saturday evening, was captured yesterday, and was identified by Miss Davis. He was immediately tied to a tree and shot to death by the angry crowd.

## A RIOT AT CONEY ISLAND.

**Police Reserves Called Out to Quell a Disturbance Following a Picnic of Electric Road Employes.**

The employes of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Electric Road gave a picnic last night at Feltman's Pavilion, Surf Avenue, Coney Island, and it broke up at 1:30 o'clock this morning in a veritable riot.

There was still a crowd of nearly 2,000 people at the resort, and they became so excited when the row started that the police reserves were called out to restore order.

Four men were arrested, and one was carried unconscious to the hospital with a fractured skull.

The affair began in front of the pavilion just as the picnickers were coming out. A crowd of racing stablemen were passing the place, and they got into a fight with the railroad men.

Beer bottles and walking canes were used as weapons, and one man who was at the picnic was picked up with a fractured skull. He was not known.

Roundsman Myers and Policeman Clark arrested John Whyte, twenty-three years old, of Hamilton, Ontario. His friends, the racing stable men, attacked the police in an effort to rescue him, and the officers blew their distress calls.

A new force of police arrived and the rioters were clubbed into submission. Three more of them, Edward Williams of Louisville, Ky.; George Johnson of Norfolk, Va., and Frank Rish, were locked up. They were badly beaten and had to be attended in the station by a surgeon.

**American Writing Paper Company.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, July 25.—Deeds to all of the companies constituting the American Writing Paper Company have been handed in to-day and the properties have all been paid for. In addition to the mills, which appeared in the circular of Lee, Higginson & Co., as constituting this combination, the company has acquired the Wauregan Paper Company of Holyoke.

No additional securities have been issued to pay for this property. The Directors of the American Writing Paper Company held a meeting to-day in this city, and elected the following Executive Committee: George B. Holbrook, President of the Beebe & Holbrook Company, Holyoke, Mass.; W. N. Caldwell, Treasurer, Riverside Paper Company, Franklin, Mass.; Clarence H. Harding, Secretary, Harding Paper Company, Franklin, Mass.; C. A. Crocker, President of the Crocker Manufacturing Company, Holyoke, Mass., and Aaron Bagg, President of the Parsons Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass.

**Burglars at Work in Ohio.**

GALION, Ohio, July 25.—Masked burglars entered the home of David Miller, living east of here, and after binding the members of the family demanded the key to his safe. It was refused, and the burglars piled mattresses and bed clothing on top of their helpless bodies, saturated the mass with kerosene, and were about to light it when the old man weakened, accompanied them to his store, and unlocked the safe. They secured about $1,000 in money.


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## CLEVELAND CAR STRIKE

**No Serious Disturbances by the Strikers Yesterday.**

**BISHOP HORSTMANN'S APPEAL**

**In a Fervent Address Commands the Laity to Cease from Violence—Nearly 1,200 Troops Under Arms.**

CLEVELAND, July 25.—The presence of a large body of troops in the city has prevented any serious disturbance by the street-car strikers and their friends.

There were, however, some small riots this evening, mostly in portions of the city inhabited by foreigners.

At Clay and Pearl Streets a mob of about 200 men and boys, with a sprinkling of women, gathered, and when they could elude the soldiers, stoned the cars and the crews. Conflicts were frequent and a number of arrests were made. At 10 o'clock, as a detachment of militiamen were nearing the spot, the crowd bombarded two cars with stones and other missiles. The soldiers charged with fixed bayonets, and in a few minutes the mob was concealed in the alleys and in their rookerylike houses.

Strikers and their friends held a meeting to-night and various speakers protested against the presence of troops and the carrying of arms by private citizens, meaning non-union street-car employes.

Eleven of the fourteen lines of the Big Consolidated Street Railway were in operation before 7 A. M. The three lines on which cars were not started were the Union, Burton, and Clark Avenue routes.

Adjt. Gen. Axline is in command of the military here, and places the force under him at twenty companies, aggregating nearly 1,200 men. Four hundred of them, from Columbus, Newark, and Chillicothe, arrived this afternoon, and were distributed about the city at points where it is thought trouble is most likely to occur. Mayor Farley said that he thought the force of police and soldiers under Gen. Axline sufficient to overawe any mobs which might collect.

A State law exists which declares that a defendant arrested for carrying weapons, upon proving that he believed his life, liberty, or property endangered while pursuing any lawful act, shall be discharged. Several non-union men, arrested on this charge, have been discharged under the act referred to.

Mayor Farley, Gen. Axline, Police Director Barrett, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Excell, held a long conference on the situation to-day. The result was that a large guard of soldiers was to-night sent to South Brooklyn, where the Mayor believes the disturbing element to be strongest. The Executive Committee of the strikers, meeting today, issued a statement denying any connection with recent disturbances, including the nitro-glycerine explosion which on Sunday wrecked a Euclid Avenue car, and averring their determination to refrain from any unlawful acts. Friends of the strikers are asked to withhold their patronage from the Big Consolidated Company. President Bryan of the Strikers' Association, to whom some local papers have credited utterances advocating Anarchistic views in prosecuting the strike, to-day made a complete denial of the published statements.

Ralph Hawley, the non-union conductor who yesterday killed Henry Cornwelt, a boy, appeared before a Magistrate, charged with murder in the second degree. The hearing was postponed and the defendant held without bail.

The Right Rev. Ignatius F. Horstmann, Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Cleveland, issued an address to-day that, it is believed, will result in subduing much of the violence which has made the past week an epoch in local history. The address, in part, follows:

To Our Beloved Children of the Laity in the City of Cleveland, Greeting: As the times are so perilous in our beloved City of Cleveland, we are forced publicly to communicate our sorrow over the frightful events of the last few days. No matter what may have been the grievances of the employes of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company, no matter what may have been your sympathy for the strikers; after the outrages that have been committed, after the terrorizing of the inhabitants of Cleveland and its suburbs, after the danger to life and property which has followed, after the violent resistance to the constituted civil authority, it is our sacred duty to remind you all of your solemn obligations to Almighty God as Christians, and to your city and country as citizens, in this emergency.

It has always been our proudest boast as Americans that we have shown the world we are capable of self-government; that nowhere on earth are law and order so well respected and obeyed; that here at last true liberty reigns, and that every guarantee is given for the full pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness. But now, alas, what do we witness? Anarchy reigns. Riot and rebellion prevail. The civil authority is defied and openly resisted. The city is terrorized by the mob, and the militia must be called out to preserve order. The fair fame of our city as a law-abiding community is in danger. Business has been paralyzed, visitors fear to enter our portals. Our own citizens are in constant danger of their lives.

What, then is your duty to God, your duty in conscience, to your Church, and your country? It is to uphold the civil authority, to obey the laws, to give no countenance to mob violence, to show no sympathy for those who are in rebellion against law and order. Avoid all crowds. Let not idle curiosity lead you to mingle with those who are thus disturbing the public peace. Remember the words of the Apostle: "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but from God; and those that are, are ordained of God. Therefore he that resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist purchase to themselves damnation. Wherefore be subject of necessity; not only for wrath, but for conscience sake." (Romans, xiii.) Pray therefore, brethren, that peace may be restored and dwell permanently in our midst, that brotherly charity may once more reign among us all. Prayer is powerful, and if offered up for peace and unity it must be pleasing to God.

Brethren and dear children in Jesus Christ, we exhort, we entreat, we admonish, nay, we command you in the name of our divine Master to hearken to this our instruction, and as good children to cheerfully obey.

The carrying of arms by non-union men has resulted in a curious situation in the line which separates Cleveland from South Brooklyn, a small, independent municipality on the south side of the river. The street-car crews are allowed in the city to array themselves like walking arsenals, but across the border the Mayor of Brooklyn, assisted by the Town Marshal and the constabulary, had taken steps which guarded that suburb from armed invasion. The officers searched the crews of every car which came across the bridge, but found nothing. The men took the precaution to leave their revolvers on the Cleveland side. On the return trip they again took possession of their weapons.

There were a few incipient riots in South Brooklyn before midnight, but the guards had the situation well in hand. Mayor Farley, to checkmate the Mayor of South Brooklyn, where sentiment seems to be largely in favor of the strikers, dug up an ancient law which declares that in case of riot the Mayor of the largest city may declare himself the chief police commander in the county.

Mayor Farley, with this authority, swore in as special police members of the Cleveland Grays and the Cleveland Scots Guards, placing them under the command of the Police Department. They were sent over the river to Brooklyn for the purpose not only of preserving order generally, but to keep a special eye on non-union men, who are regarded as being more particularly in danger in that section than in any other.

BUFFALO, July 25.—Ralph Hawley, the Buffalo man who is under arrest in Cleveland for shooting a child in the riots of the striking employes of one of the street railways, is a native of Springville, this county, where his father, H. L. Hawley, is a pension agent.

Hawley went from Springville to Cleveland a few days ago for the purpose of taking the place of a striker. He is twenty-six years old.

**Bicyclist Holbein Swims 43 Miles.**

LONDON, July 25.—The bicyclist Holbein made a record swim from Blackwell to Gravesend and back to-day, covering the distance, forty-three miles, in 12 hours 27 minutes and 42 seconds. He finished fresh and strong.


B. Altman & Co. This Day—Wednesday.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS.

COLORED PERCALE MADRAS AND WHITE PIQUÉ WAISTS, . . . 75c. & 90c.

FINE QUALITY TUCKED DIMITY WAISTS, VALUE $3.50, AT . . . . . $1.95


## DEATH OF OSCAR GERARD.

**An American Comedian Passes Away at Adelaide, Australia.**

ADELAIDE, Australia, July 25.—Oscar Gerard, an American comedian, who has been playing here with "The Belle of New York" company, is dead.

Oscar Gerard's first known work on the stage was with the Tivoli Opera Company of San Francisco. His first appearance in the East was in Boston in "The Walking Delegate," in which he created the part of Georgie Tree. He played with the Castle Square Opera Company in Philadelphia and New York, after which he went to the Casino and appeared in "The Dangerous Maid." Mr. Gerard was about thirty-five years old. His death is supposed to have been due to consumption.

**Baby Dead from Carbolic Acid.**

William Dickstein, the two-year-old son of Herman Dickstein of 1,264 First Avenue, died in Flower Hospital yesterday afternoon shortly after being carried in by his mother. While Mrs. Dickstein was in her husband's store yesterday she heard her son scream. Rushing into a rear room, she found the boy lying on the floor with a bottle which contained some carbolic acid by his side. The woman picked the child up in her arms and ran to a near-by drug store and from there to the hospital. The bottle had been in a bureau drawer, but the woman could not explain how the child found it.

## AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR.—Justin S. Kirreh, Shechem, Palestine; A. L. Bagnall, Yokohama; W. H. van Gunten, Havana.

CAMBRIDGE.—Lieut. Cou. von Winning, Imperial Guard, Germany.

EMPIRE.—S. H. Phlan, Atlanta; W. F. Walker, Augusta, Ga.

FIFTH AVENUE.—A. M. Ortez, Mexico; J. G. Batterson, Hartford; Gen. Charles L. Fitzhugh, Pittsburg.

GRAND.—S. C. Mills, United States Army.

HOFFMAN.—W. E. Gilbert, Havana; Antonio San Miguel, Havana; Comte Macuriges, Tangier; A. Reichard, Sydney, N. S. W.

HOLLAND.—Irving M. Scott, San Francisco; Charles M. Hays, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal; H. H. Porter, President of the Rock Island and Chicago Railway.

MANHATTAN.—T. H. Quay, England; Judge Le Roy T. Thoman, Chicago; J. B. Jordan, Boston.

MURRAY HILL.—Col. George M. Moulton, Chicago.

PARK AVENUE.—Prof. W. Lloyd Bevans, Sewanee, Tenn.; Prof. C. Gow, Vassar College.

PLAZA.—A. W. Bowditch, Boston.

WALDORF.—Baron Heyking, German Minister to China; Comte R. Luzzatti, Italy; George Muln, Singapore; James Brown Potter, Newport; Baron von Mumm, German Minister, Washington; Col. R. C. Kerens, St. Louis; K. Hashimota, Z. Sasaki, T. Shibusawa, N. Hadzumi, and K. Doi, Tokio, Japan.

## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

**Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.**

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. P. Mabee, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Annewalt, W. H., Allentown, Penn.; hats and caps; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. H. Chapman, boots and shoes; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Blumberg, H. E., Seguin, Texas; dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. F. O'Brien, neckwear; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pome

# MESSENGER BOYS' STRIKE

## More Go Out, While Some Return to Work at Double Rates.

## MANY NEW ONES ARE ENGAGED

### Meeting Held in the Evening, at Which Strikers Agree to Submit Their Grievances.

More messenger boys struck yesterday at various points, a number returned to work—for double pay, as they said—and a good many new boys were engaged to take the places of strikers. At the Postal Building at 253 Broadway, Manager Wilson began hiring new boys in the morning and taking back those who had been frightened into the strike on Monday. Mr. Wilson said that he needed boys badly, and did not hesitate to hire them, even if they had no recommendations.

To new boys who applied for work he would put a few questions. "Some of our boys are on strike," he would say. "Are you afraid to take a striker's place? Will you stick to duty if they try to lick you?" Those who unhesitatingly answered that they were not afraid to work were employed at once. Over fifty boys were thus employed, and they were sent out without uniforms. The old boys who returned were advised not to wear their uniforms, and they carried their badges in their pockets instead of on their caps. Their books, return blanks, and messages they also carried in their pockets, so as not to be detected by the strikers' pickets.

About noon eighty boys walked out of the Western Union Building, and, after standing for a few minutes on the sidewalk they hurried to attend a meeting of messenger boys at Cortlandt and Church Streets. On the way there they stopped some of their fellows whom they met, and pumelled those who would not join them. There was a large crowd of both American District and Postal boys at the meeting, and after listening to stirring speeches some returned to work, while others marched up Broadway, stopping at all telegraph offices to call out the boys employed there. At Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue they succeeded in getting most of the boys employed at that office to join their ranks.

The boys of both the American District and Postal Telegraph Companies who were working yesterday said that they were getting double pay during the strike. At the Postal office, at 20 Broad Street, one of the employes corroborated the boys' statements, and said they were getting 4 cents per message instead of 2, and when they worked by the hour they were paid 20 cents an hour instead of 10 cents, as formerly, and those who were sent to brokers' offices to work all day got 15 cents an hour instead of 10 cents. Of the forty-five boys who struck on Monday, the employe said, ten had returned yesterday, and ten new boys were taken, but these could not work as quickly as the old hands.

At the station of the American District Telegraph Company in Exchange Place, not more than half of the boys who struck on Monday returned yesterday, and those who were spoken to said they were getting double pay. Several of the strikers came down with the apparent intention to create trouble, but the presence of a few policemen dampened their courage. Manager Banks of this office said he had all the boys he needed.

General Superintendent Rayers of the American District Telegraph Company, in the Western Union Building, said he was getting on very nicely and many of the boys were coming to their senses. It was the Summer season, when business was dull, and a good many boys could be dispensed with. As to the boys' demands for a reduction of working hours on Sunday, Mr. Rayens said that in Summer the boys had a holiday every other Sunday, and at other seasons they worked half a day on Sunday. If the boys wanted to put in a half day's work every Sunday he was willing to make that concession. The boys said they were willing to accept that.

Over 300 strikers held a meeting in the evening at Washington Hall, Eighth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, and Senator Plupkitt and Assemblyman Smith hurried to address them. They urged the boys to submit their grievances to the proper authorities, and predicted victory for the boys if they were right and defeat if they were wrong.

Secretary Colsen advised the boys to have their claims adjusted by their respective managers. So did James Drew, who warned the boys against tearing up messages carried by non-union boys and beating them.

Manager Kelly of the American District office, at Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, tried to reason with the boys. "I'm with you," he said, "but I don't see that you have any grievance now. If I thought you were right I'd like to be your leader. Half of my boys struck to-day, and that saved me $7."

Then Mr. Kelly advised the boys to send a committee to see Superintendent Rayers.

After some further discussion the boys decided to do so.

## MESSENGER BOYS RIDE IN CABS.

### Police Cannot Keep Cincinnati Hoodlums from Attacking Them.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 25.—The strike of messenger boys that began last Saturday has reached serious conditions.

Hoodlums and idlers to-day surrounded the telegraph and district offices in different parts of the city, and intercepted the new messengers. The messengers were sent out in cabs with a policeman accompanying each driver, but stones and missiles were thrown at the vehicles. Many of the messengers have been seriously hurt. Two have been stabbed, several hurt by missiles, and many have been badly beaten.

The newsboys joined the strike to-day. Great mobs of hoodlums surrounded the newspaper offices and refused to let the new boys go out with papers. The papers were torn up and destroyed as fast as they were turned over to the new boys. At noon the hoodlums from all parts of the city had gathered in such large numbers that the police seemed unable to disperse them with clubs, and the use of more effective weapons was contemplated.

## NEWSBOYS STILL HOLD OUT.

### Strikers Pass a More Quiet Day and Few Fights Are Reported.

The newsboys' strike against The Evening World and Journal was of a less bellicose nature yesterday than it had been on Monday, and the men and big boys who had been hired to sell the papers were attacked in only a few instances.

Five men went to sell the papers at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, and were surrounded by a mob of strikers. The opposing factions held a parley, which ended in a conditional truce for the day. The men were allowed to sell their papers to whoever asked for them, but they were not to call their wares nor to thrust them under the noses of passers-by. These two privileges of the trade the strikers reserved for themselves exclusively.

At Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street several men were found selling the papers, and they defied the strikers when ordered to desist. Just as the boys were about to attack them several policemen swooped down on them and scattered them by a few light blows of their clubs. The boys hid around the corners, and as soon as the policemen were out of sight they attacked the men and took away their papers and tore them up.

## SEEK TO HELP THE NEWSBOYS.

### Meeting of Those Interested in Movement to Better Their Condition.

There was a meeting last night to begin a movement for the permanent improvement of the condition of newsboys. It was in Room 217 of the Broadway Central Hotel, and was called to order by Rufus W. Frost. Fourteen men and four women attended. Thomas Campbell Copeland and Miss Mary S. Lester have given much time to the problem, and the results of their labor were presented to the meeting in condensed form.

They find that there are in Greater New York 2,500 newsboys, ranging in age from six to sixteen years, and that, apart from the lodging houses, there is no systematic effort to regulate or help them. The authorities of scores of cities have been written to, and their answers show that, while a few of them have municipal regulations for the benefit of the boys, most of them are eager to follow New York's lead in some such movement.

Mr. Copeland's idea is that boys under ten years old should be forbidden the streets after 9 o'clock at night; that the consent of the parents or guardians of all boys be required before they are permitted to sell papers, and that they be regularly licensed, badged, and uniformed. He says his general idea has the support Dr. Lyman Abbott, Congressmen Cummings, and Sulzer, Adjt. Gen. Andrews, Randolph Guggenheimer, the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, Abram S. Hewitt, the Rev. S. P. Cadman, Aldermen McGarry, Minsky, Glick, Okie, and Schneider, Councilman Hart, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, and many others.

Alderman McGarry was present and was called to the chair after the report had been read. At his suggestion the appointment of committees was postponed until another meeting. The Rev. James Le Baron Johnson, who is a Chaplain of the Fire Department, was among those present, and expressed his strong sympathy with Mr. Copeland's general purposes.

## POLICE MAY EXPECT TROUBLE.

### Mysterious Moves on Metropolitan Railway's System.

While the general situation in regard to the street railway strike in Manhattan was quiet yesterday, and all of the cars on the several lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company were running as usual, it was thought last night that the police fear trouble of some sort.

This conclusion is based upon the action of Chief Devery in sending two men at midnight to the Leonx Avenue and Second Avenue terminals from each of the following stations:

East Eighty-eighth Street, East One Hundred and Fourth Street, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. A large number of patrolmen from the Bronx district were also distributed along the Sixth Avenue and Eighth Avenue lines during the night.

None of the officials would talk about this action, but their general aspect indicated uneasiness. This apparent fear of trouble was thought to be due possibly to a meeting of the strike committee last evening and the fact that General Master Workman Parsons said Sunday that "the people of this city will learn before the week ends that this strike is not over."

The Strike Committee appointed by General Master Workman Parsons met at 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The first business transacted was the preparation of an appeal to the public. A sub-committee was appointed whose duty it will be to visit the strikers and ascertain their condition and feeling with regard to the strike, and upon the report of this committee will depend future action. The appeal issued reads as follows:

To all labor and reform organizations and citizens who believe in fair play:

The public officials having failed to enforce the ten-hour law upon surface railroads, made it necessary for the employes of the lines in New York and Brooklyn to stop work in an attempt to secure an observance of this law. Through the action of the police and the courts in sustaining these companies in their violation of the law 3,000 men are still out of work without means of securing employment. Many of these men were injured by the unnecessary brutality of the police in the service of these companies, making the most unequal contest ever witnessed in this locality.

Therefore, we, the undersigned committee of organized labor, acting in behalf of the railroad employes, appeal to every organization, also every fair-minded citizen, to donate such financial aid to these men as their cause deserves for the relief of their families, thereby showing that all fair-minded people will stand by these men in their demands for the enforcement of the law and against persecution and oppression by these corporations through the assistance of the police and courts. All moneys should be sent to W. J. O'Brien, Treasurer, 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The Treasurer will be in his office daily after 3 P. M.

## BROOKLYN STRIKERS QUIET.

### Cars Run Without Interference and Men Want Their Places Back.

The Brooklyn trolley strike has not yet been officially declared off by the leaders of the strikers, but that it is practically a thing of the past is admitted by the men themselves. Nothing is more convincing in this connection than the fact that nearly all the men who struck are seeking to be put back in their old places.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's system, although again in full operation, has not apparently entirely recovered from the effects of the strike. While the cars are running practically on full headway during the day, the night service on several of the lines—noticeably on the Seventh and Ninth Avenue roads—is not yet as good as before the strike. The company, it is said, is still in need of about 200 or 300 "extras" to restore things to their normal condition.

All of the policemen who were sent over from Manhattan at the beginning of the strike have returned to their precincts. About 100 new men from this side of the river will be sent to Brooklyn yesterday. These will be placed on reserve for a few days until all danger of trouble has passed.

## MEETING OF FREIGHT HANDLERS

### More Men Expected to Quit Work To-day in Jersey City.

A meeting of freight handlers from the Pennsylvania Railroad Piers 27, 28, and 29 was held yesterday afternoon in Hudson Hall, in Spring Street, near Varick Street, President Kenealy, Secretary Casey, and Treasurer Boyle told the men they ought to show more earnestness in the strike and attend the meetings. These officers then said they were awaiting a communication from the freight handlers at Harsimus Cove, Jersey City, who handle most of the perishable freight that comes in from the West, and they had promised to go out on a sympathetic strike to-day if their demands were not met. That, said Mr. Kenealy, may bring the railroads to terms.

At the Pennsylvania piers, continued Mr. Kenealy, there were usually 130 west-bound cars loaded daily, but in the past few days there were not more than ten per day. The Italians who had taken the places of strikers, he said, could not possibly do the work.

### Rights of Pickets During Strikes.

A committee from the Building Trades Council called on the Police Board yesterday by appointment. James Cummings of the Steamfitters' Union, the spokesman, said that the Council wished to know how far the rights of delegates and pickets went during strikes, especially as to the neighborhood of buildings where there was a strike. President York stated that there is no law preventing pickets or delegates from standing in front of buildings when on strike. He said they had the same right as any other citizen to stand there, provided they did not disturb the peace or do anything tending to such a violation of law.

### Striking Tailors Meet.

Committees of the Tailors' Progressive Union, the Brotherhood of Tailors, and the independent coatmakers were held yesterday at 112 Clinton Street, and all agreed to sever their connection with the United Garment Workers of America and cast their lot together. The committee of the Tailors' Progressive Union said it was going to sever its connection also with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, as they were tired of having politics drilled into them at every meeting. All of these unions will order further strikes to-day for an advance in wages.

### Lake Ore Handlers May Strike.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25.—A committee from the striking ore handlers at Ashtabula had a conference with L. C. Hanna of M. A. Hanna & Co. this morning, which threatens to tie up all the great ore docks of Lake Erie. Much had been expected from the conference, and a failure to reach a settlement caused considerable depression among vessel men, as it may result in tieing up a large number of vessels at a time when business is the best it has been for years.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS GOING ABROAD.

### Low Freight Rates Cause Big Exports to England.

The recent strikes in the dressed-beef companies in this city and Chicago have proved a boon to the dealers in dairy products of this city, who are laying down big quantities of butter and cheese in England in competition with European dairy countries.

The beef companies have long-term leases of refrigerating space on the various transatlantic liners, and owing to the strikes they have not been able to fill this space, and have consequently sublet it on most inviting terms to the dairymen. The latter are now sending butter on all the fast lines at 30s. per ton, whereas the usual charge for transportation has been 75s. This rate enables American butter dealers to lay down good butter in England at from 16½ to 17¼ cents a pound, at which price it is successfully competing with a similar grade of butter from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and other European butter-producing countries.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. Adv.

An Unparalleled Record.

TO-DAY, JULY 26th

ON ITS FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES

has on its books **Outstanding Assurance** for **over a billion dollars**

$1,000,000,000.00

which is more than twice the amount accumulated by any other company in the world during a similar period of its history. Its **Assets** amount to **over**

$270,000,000.00

which is more than twice the amount held by any other company in the world on its fortieth anniversary. Its **Surplus** amounts to **over**

$60,000,000.00

which is also more than twice the amount held by any other company at the end of its fortieth year.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society

120 Broadway, New York

"Strongest in the World."

## MERCHANTS FILE A PROTEST.

### Say Goods from Puerto Rico Should Be Entered Free of Duty.

BOSTON, Mass., July 25.—Several Boston business houses which do business with Puerto Rico and some of the other newly acquired possessions of the United States have filed protests with the Treasury Department against paying duties on goods brought from these possessions.

The ground taken in these protests is substantially that these possessions have become parts of the United States, and that products from those places to the United States ought to be subjected to the same treatment that is accorded products offered for sale between different States of this country.

## TO IMPROVE THE HOUSEHOLD.

### Women Form an Association to Promote Economic Knowledge.

ALBANY, July 25.—The New York State Household Economic Association of New York City was incorporated to-day with the Secretary of State.

Its objects are to awaken the public mind to the importance of establishing bureaus of information where there can be an exchange of wants and needs between employer and employed in every department of home and social life; to promote a more scientific knowledge of the care of children, of the economic and hygienic value of foods, fuel, and clothing; a more intelligent understanding of correct plumbing and drainage in our homes, as well as need for pure water and good light in a sanitarily built house; to secure skilled labor in every department in our houses, and to organize schools of household science and service.

The Directors are Jean T. Milholland, Mary Moore Tilton, Helen Kinne of New York City, Mrs. Melvil Dewey of Albany, Linda Hull Larned of Syracuse, and Caroline E. Jenkins of Newburg.

## NEW YORK HARBOR'S NEEDS.

### Lieut. Commander Fremont Submits His Report on Its Condition.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Lieut. Commander J. C. Frémont, United States Navy, Supervisor of the Harbor of New York, has submitted to Gen. Wilson Chief of Engineers, a very exhaustive report upon the conditions of that harbor. The report is extremely satisfactory to Gen. Wilson, as it gives all the desired information upon the harbor and what is being done for its preservation. The main features of the report are as follows:

The patrol of the harbor by the Government has been carried on efficiently. The laws and regulations for the preservation of the harbor cannot now be violated with impunity. The attention of the Supervisor has been given to preventing the throwing of waste materials into the East and North Rivers, something that cannot be fully accomplished without co-operation of the harbor police of New York. This is now becoming effectual.

The stoppage of the cremation of garbage is a distinct retrograde movement, and Lieut. Frémont has consulted with Gov. Roosevelt and urged that it be resumed.

Deposits at the mouth of the harbor are condemned. The improvements to be made for the East Channel and the Bay Ridge Channel will compel deposits to be made outside of Sandy Hook lightship. An improved type of vessels will be required to take refuse further out to sea, as the vessels now used cannot go as far out as necessary. The refuse deposited from the numerous craft in the harbor present a difficulty, and the Harbor Supervisor should be empowered to enforce the State law against their deposit. Some State legislation regulating the harbor and to prevent deposits being made in the rivers and harbor has been recommended to the Governor.

Complaint has been made that the smoke from the manufacturing establishments on Constable Hook, N. J., sometimes seriously interferes with the navigation of the main channel into New York. There is no law to prevent this. Complaint has been made by navigation companies about long tows in the main channel, which have seriously inconvenienced vessels, but these tows have a right to be in the channel under the law. Some means may be found to render their presence less objectionable to other navigation interests.

### Boy's Neck Broken by a Fall.

Edwin Harris, five years old, of 711 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, was playing in the yard of the adjoining house yesterday when a cellar door on which he stood gave way and he fell into the cellar. His companions found him unconscious. The child's parents carried him to his home and sent for Drs. Kyle and Mitchell, who said that he was dead. His neck was broken and death was instantaneous.

### $30,000 a Year for Sparrow Bounty.

CHICAGO, July 25.—A special to The Chronicle from Niles, Mich., says: "Up to July 1 the Treasurer of Van Buren County has paid bounty in six months for the destruction of 15,077 sparrows. It is figured that at this rate the sparrow bounty each year costs Michigan $30,000. It is claimed that people are making the breeding of the birds a very lucrative vocation."

## THE WITTHAUS DIVORCE CASE.

### Justice Stover Refuses to Change the Decree So as to Give Mrs. Witthaus More Alimony.

Mrs. Ely E. F. Witthaus, who recently secured a divorce from her husband, Prof. Rudolph Witthaus, made application, through counsel, to Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday to have the terms of the divorce decree changed. At the time the decree was granted Mrs. Witthaus accepted $3,640 in a lump sum in lieu of all future alimony. Her counsel said yesterday that she was led to accept this sum by the representation of the defendant that on account of the publicity attending the trial of the divorce suit he was about to lose his position, and that his earning capacity had been so impaired that he would be scarcely able to make a living.

Counsel for Mrs. Witthaus contended that the professor was earning a large salary, and asked for a further allowance for his client.

"We contend," said the counsel, "that under the State law the court has no power to fix a lump sum for alimony and, therefore, the parties have no right to confer that power on the court."

"You've had the money, haven't you?" asked Justice Stover.

"Yes, and we cannot return it, as it has been spent," said counsel.

"Then you don't stand in a very good position, saying to the Court that it had no power to do the thing which has been done and by which you have profited, and asking now for something more liberal," remarked Justice Stover. "I suppose that, having made these representations to his wife that he would never be able to earn anything in his profession, it was his duty to see that he never did make anything, and if he ever did she should come in and take that, too. There is no use arguing this motion further. While the Court has power to change the decree in the matter of alimony, in this case both parties stipulated regarding the amount to be paid both, knowing the exact situation. The idea that the wife believed that her husband could never again get employment in his profession is unreasonable. The motion is denied."

Prof. Witthaus is widely known as a chemist and has figured as an expert witness is some of the most noted poisoning cases in New York in recent years.

## BOGUS CHECKS IN PROVIDENCE.

### Two Young Men Buy Goods of Merchants with Worthless Paper.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25.—Two men, about twenty-five years old, dressed in good business attire, swindled a number of merchants in this city Saturday night with checks drawn by fictitious corporations.

The checks were for small amounts and were counter checks of the National Exchange Bank. About eighteen have been heard of and others are expected. They were all for $12 and $813, and were passed by the two men in payment for articles at various stores.

While the checks were drawn by corporations that do not exist, the fact did not enter the minds of most of the merchants. The checks passed through the Clearing House this morning and were this afternoon sent back to the banks from which they were issued by the National Exchange Bank, where the two firms purporting to have drawn the checks have no accounts.

### Mystery in Peekskill Woman's Death.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 25.—Mrs. Mary Corbett, wife of Daniel Corbett of 418 Main Street, this place, was found lying dead today on the New York Central Railroad track at the upper dock crossing. She had been run over by an early morning train. Mrs. Corbett was last seen alive at an early hour this morning when she was searching for her husband, who had gone to a dance. She complained to her neighbors of the way her husband was staying out at night, and said that she would rather be dead than lead such a life. It is a question whether Mrs. Corbett deliberately threw herself in front of the train or was killed accidentally.

### Hitch in Surrender of Darling.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 25.—An unexpected complication has developed in the case of William Darling, arrested in Fulton County, Penn., for the murder of Harry Dunham at New Market, Middlesex County, in 1895. Sheriff Sheets of Fulton County has refused to surrender the prisoner except on payment of $275 cash. That is all that is known here, information to that effect having been wired this morning by Detective Ferguson, sent to get Darling on requisition papers. Gov. Voorhees has notified the Governor of Pennsylvania, and steps may be taken to have Sheriff Sheets impeached for refusing to honor the requisition for the prisoner.

### Trust Company's Increase Approved.

ALBANY, July 25.—The Produce Exchange Trust Company of New York City having filed its papers with the State Banking Department, Superintendent Kilburn has formally approved the increase of its capital stock from $500,000 to $2,500,000, and its surplus from $500,000 to $2,500,000.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

## ISAAC A. HOPPER INDORSED.

### Meeting at the Carondelet Democratic Club—Fight Against Welde.

A large number of the supporters of Isaac A. Hopper, who is aspiring to the leadership of the Democrats in Harlem, met at the clubhouse of the Carondelet Democratic Club, 1,822 Madison Avenue, last evening to give him their indorsement. A. E. Crabtree, President of the Club, presided.

An effort is being made to oust Commissioner of Jurors Welde from the leadership, because it is alleged he is not popular with the voters of the district, and there is dissatisfaction with the way he distributes the patronage of the office.

## POLITICIANS AT A "PINK TEA."

### Lieut. Gov. Woodruff to Entertain Some of His Supporters.

Another of his series of "political pink teas," as his opponents in the party characterize them, will be given by Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff at his home in Brooklyn this evening. These so-called "political pink teas" are gatherings of election district leaders under Mr. Woodruff's roof, where they are first awed by an exhibition of the Lieutenant Governor's marvelous collection of chromatic waistcoats, and finally instructed as to how to put down the opposition in their respective districts. The leaders of the election districts in the Eleventh Assembly District will take their turn this evening.

Mr. Woodruff will go to Albany to-morrow, and a few days later will return to his camp in the Adirondacks.

## TO SELL CASS LAKE TOWN.

### Intruders in North Half of Section 15 Must Remove.

WASHINGTON, July 25. — Secretary Hitchcock to-day finally disposed of the Cass Lake (Minn.) controversy. He announced that the Government would sell in parcels the north half of Section 15, which comprises nearly the whole town of Cass Lake. The 500 or more intruders are located chiefly on this half section and on the northeastern part of Section 16. They will have to remove from Section 16 as soon as possible.

The decision of Secretary Hitchcock closes the controversy over the proposed ejectment of the intruders from the Cass Lake Indian reservation lands. Senator Nelson, who subsequently left Washington for Norway, was present when the announcement was made, and expressed his satisfaction.

This places the 355 acres of land open to all for purchase. The half section will be advertised for sixty days, and probably fifteen days more will be allowed before the sale, when the intruders must take their chances in the purchase of the lands or remove from them. The adjoining Section 16 is not to be sold off, as it consists mainly of agricultural lands and is subject either to allotment or homestead requirements. The intruders there must buy land in the other section or remove entirly from the reservation.

## BALTIMORE BANKER BANKRUPT.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—Ernest Gittings, who formerly did a general banking and brokerage business in this city under the name of Gittings & Co., filed a petition in the United States District Court this morning to be adjudged a bankrupt.

In his petition, Mr. Gittings declares that his liabilities amount to $33,566.11, while his assets are $20 in cash and $20 worth of clothing, and he claims that these are exempt under the law. The list of creditors is a long one, and all items owed, even down to $5, are enumerated.

A large proportion of the indebtedness resulted from disastrous speculation in stocks, cotton, and grain, according to the petition. Mr. Gittings enumerates a number of brokerage firms in New York and Chicago which hold alleged claims against him for money lost in this way. The heaviest creditors are E. B. Cuthbert & Co. of New York, who hold a judgment against him for $6,500, which they claim he lost in speculating in grain. Among the other creditors are H. Van Riper & Co. of New York for $460, lost in a cotton deal, and J. H. Story & Co., New York, for $1,300, lost in grain deals.

The total amount of the claims held by various brokerage firms, including those mentioned, is $12,479.50. The remainder of the liabilities is made up of sums claimed to be due to local firms and individuals.

## ALLEGED INSURANCE FRAUD.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 25.—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has instituted a proceeding against Thomas Chase and wife of Milligan, Tenn., in which it alleges that Chase, who is supposed to have died in February, is not dead, and that the $20,000 collected by the supposed widow was fraudulently paid.

The bill enjoins four banks, in which the money is deposited, from paying it on Mrs. Chase's order. An order has also been secured allowing the grave in which Chase is supposed to have been buried to be opened.

It is claimed that the coffin was filled with rocks, which were buried in place of the heavily insured man. Chase was one of the best-known men in East Tennessee.

## PERTH AMBOY TO ISSUE BONDS.

### City Forced to Act on Account of Wreck of the Middlesex Bank.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., July 25.—The City Council last night voted to issue $40,000 more in bonds to meet the exigencies of the City Government, resulting from the wrecking of the Middlesex County Bank. Mayor Compton recommended that four-fifths of the licenses account be transferred to the sinking fund, and that for the present work on all public improvements be stopped.

Alderman O'Hara, Chairman of the Finance Committee, at the close of the Mayor's speech introduced a resolution authorizing the issue of the $40,000 bonds. A communication was then read from Walter Stanton & Co. of New York offering 101 for the bonds, and to have the money here within twenty-four hours.

The First National Bank of South Amboy was awarded the $10,000 anticipation bonds at 4½ per cent. A resolution was also passed making the First National Bank of South Amboy one of the depositories of the City of Perth Amboy.

Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed James Maguire of Elizabeth ancillary receiver of the property in this State of the Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy, N J. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $50,000, and all money received by him is to be deposited with the Union Trust Company. The assets in this State, it was estimated, consist of railroad bonds valued at $9,000 and real estate at 310 and 312 West Fourth Street, valued at $14,000, on all of which the National Park Bank has levied an attachment; also oil paintings valued at $50,000, in possession of Henry T. Chapman, Jr., of Brooklyn, which pictures were transferred to the bank in connection with some loan, but which were permitted by the officers of the bank to remain in the custody of Mr. Chapman.

## FRANKLIN STATUE FOR PARIS.

### Philadelphians to Raise a Fund for Its Presentation Next Year.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—The citizens of Philadelphia will present to the City of Paris a statue of Benjamin Franklin for the exposition next year.

When the Franklin Statue, recently presented to the city by Justus C. Strawbridge, was unveiled, United States District Attorney Beck, who delivered the oration, suggested that the citizens of the United States ought to present to the French people a statue of the great philosopher, in return for Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty, given to this country. The suggestion took shape to-day, when Mayor Ashbridge appointed a committee of twenty-seven prominent Philadelphians to carry out the idea.

It is proposed to raise the money and have the work begun as soon as possible, so that the statue can be shipped to Paris in time to unveil it before the exposition closes. It is intended to place the statue in Passy, where Franklin resided when he was Minister to France over 100 years ago. Passy, then a suburb, is now in the centre of the exposition grounds. The statue will be a replica of the one in this city, which cost $14,000.

## JEALOUSY, MURDER, AND SUICIDE

### F. Thever, Angered by Miss McKee, Shoots Her and Himself.

LONG BEACH, Cal., July 25.—F. Thever, fifty years old, shot and instantly killed Miss Dorothy McKee, aged twenty-four years, on the beach here to-day. He was jealous of the attentions to Miss McKee of a young man named Baker.

The girl went with Baker to take a bicycle ride on the beach, and as they were returning Thever rode toward them, running into the wheel ridden by the girl. She dismounted and Thever pulled a revolver and shot her three times in the head and breast. She died instantly.

Thever then attempted to shoot Baker, but missed him. He then shot himself, probably fatally.

### Stabbed His Brother Seventeen Times.

ROCHESTER, July 25.—John and Frank Golden of Lockport at their home last evening became involved in a quarrel over a horse. During the quarrel Frank whipped out a penknife and stabbed his brother seventeen times. While the stabbing was taking place John pleaded for mercy, but Frank refused to desist until he thought he had finished his brother. The physician summoned thinks that but three or four of the wounds are dangerous. Frank has disappeared.

### President's Vacation Begins To-day.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The President leaves for Lake Champlain at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, who were to have accompanied the President, will not go with him, but will join the party later. The party will consist of the President and Mrs. McKinley, Miss Sarah Duncan of Cleveland, the President's niece; Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, Secretary Cortelyou, and one or two stenographers.

### Couldn't Get Coffin in the House.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 25.—The funeral of William Muirhead Ihrie took place this morning. Owing to the great size of the body, a special coffin had to be constructed for it. It was 2 feet 6 inches wide, 24 inches high, and 6 feet 8 inches long. It was lined with zinc and weighed nearly two pounds. It was too large to be taken into the house. It was put in the front door as far as possible, about half its length, and the body was then brought down and placed in it.

### Technology Institute Examinations.

BOSTON, July 25.—The entrance examinations for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have been held this year at the following points: Albany, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Concord, N. H.; Denver, Col.; Detroit, Mich.; Exeter, N. H.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Kansas City, Mo.; Louisville, Ky.; Manlius, N. Y.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Pittsburg, Penn.; Portland, Me.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; Springfield, Mass., and Washington, D. C. The total registration, 638, is 78 more than last year, and the largest in the history of the institute. Of these 261 are preliminary applicants for admission in 1900. A continually increasing proportion of applicants divide their examinations between two successive years. Entrace examinations are also held in Boston in September.

### Great Neck Post Office Robbed.

GREAT NECK, L. I., July 25.—The Post Office at Great Neck was entered by burglars last night. The safe was blown open and $64.39 in stamps and money was taken. Two registered letters are also missing. The men are supposed to have gone from the Post Office to Jacob Shollenberg's stable and stolen a horse and surrey. The rig has not been traced. This is the third time the Great Neck Post Office has been robbed.

### Now Controls Paterson Railway.

PATERSON, N. J., July 25.—The transfer of the Paterson Railway Company's lines to the Shanley syndicate, which controls almost all the street railways in Northern New Jersey, is an accomplished fact, the syndicate having secured a controlling interest of the stock. The former stockholders are well pleased with the price paid for their stock, which was par. There will be no change in the management, officers, or Directors for some time.

### Lightning Kills Affianced Couple.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., July 25.—James Harren of Freeport and Agnes Herzog of Millwood were instantly killed by lightning today at the home of Miss Herzog. They were sitting on the porch when lightning struck the corner of the house. They were engaged to be married.

## SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

### Miniature Almanac—This Day.

| A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Sun rises...4:50 | Sun sets...7:22 | Moon rises...9:22 |

### High Water This Day.

| A. M. | A. M. | A. M. |
|---|---|---|
| S. Hook...10:10 | Gov. Isl'd..10:42 | H. Gate..... |
| P. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| S. Hook...10:36 | Gov. Isl'd..10:59 | H. Gate...12:38 |

### Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 26.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Aragonia, Antwerp | 10:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Athos, Colon | 9:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| | *10:30 A. M. | |
| City of Washington, Tampico | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Comal, Galveston | | 3:00 P. M. |
| | *1:00 P. M. | |
| Grenada, Grenada | 11:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Mae, Ponce | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Majestic, Liverpool | 9:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| | *10:30 A. M. | |
| Yucatan, Havana | 1.00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |

THURSDAY, JULY 27.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barbarossa, Bremen | | 10:00 A. M. |
| Carib, San Domingo | 1:00 P. M. | |
| | *1:30 P. M. | |
| Cienfuegos, Santiago | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Fontabelle, St. Croix | 12:30 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| El Dorado, New Orleans | | 3:00 P. M. |
| Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg | 7:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Peninsular, Azores | 9:00 A. M. | 11:00 A. M. |

FRIDAY, JULY 28.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Algonquin, Charleston | | 3:00 P. M. |
| Colorado, Brunswick | | 3:00 P. M. |
| Salamanca, Curacao | 11:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 27 at 6.30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 28 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after July 21 and up to Aug. 4 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive Aug. 4. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 31 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails from Hongkong of June 18, Shanghai of June 17, Yokohama of July 1, and Honolulu of July 13, which arrived at San Francisco by the steamer America Maru, are due to arrive in New York on Wednesday, July 26.

### Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 26.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, July 23.
Alps, Santa Martha, July 19.
Foeric, London, July 16.
Harmonic, Gibraltar, July 10.
San Marcos, San Juan, July 20.
Straits of Dover, Antwerp, July 11.

THURSDAY, JULY 27.

British Empire, Antwerp, July 15.
Kansas City, Savannah, July 24.
Norge, Christiansand, July 14.
Pretoria, Hamburg, July 16.

FRIDAY, JULY 28.

Britannic, Liverpool, July 19.
Comanche, Jacksonville, July 25.
Marengo, Newcastle, July 19.

SATURDAY, JULY 29.

Chateau Lafite, Bordeaux, July 19.
Etruria, Liverpool, July 22.
La Touraine, Havre, July 22.
New York, Southampton, July 22.

SUNDAY, JULY 30.

Ohio, Hull, July 18.
Winifred, New Orleans, July 23.

MONDAY, JULY 31.

Excelsior, New Orleans, July 25.
Georgic, Liverpool, July 21.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, July 20.
Tuscarora, London, July 19
Undaunted, Gibraltar, July 17.

### Arrived.

SS Hexham, (Br.,) Painter, Messina July 29 and Palermo July 1, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Alleghany, (Br.,) Low, Savanilla, &c., July 11, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Ardanrose, (Br.,) Walker, Port Antonio, Jam., July 20, with mdse. to the American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Lampasas, Young, Galveston July 19 and Key West 22d, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Bence, Antwerp July 15, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Mexico, McIntosh, Havana July 22, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:35 A. M.

SS Oneida, Staples, Georgetown, S. C., July 21 and Wilmington, N. C., 22d, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah July 22,

Wanamaker's

# Especial Emphasis

THIS morning on the subjects of china and linen, your interest in which appears to be intense and lasting.

The china offers of Monday need some emendation, but the richest of them were in large quantities and can stand another day's selling. The linen story of this morning is the old one on new goods.

Those are two important divisions of a very important sale that reflect midsummer conditions by some ten acres of genuine bargains.

**The China** Note the toilet sets. The prices are about one-half the lowest you would believe possible even in midsummer. Minute imperfections are the cause of this abnormal reduction. Immaterial so far as practical value is concerned,—most of them are mere slips of the brush in the decorating.

There is sharp demand for the Haviland goods. You'll not wonder at this when you see them, even if the price reductions mentioned below do not make explanation enough.

DINNER SETS
Limoges Dinner Sets, 120 pieces, fine Haviland; were $35, but to-day reduced to $25.
Limoges Dinner Sets, 114 pieces, fine Haviland; were $30, but to-day reduced to $20.
Limoges Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, all handles gilded; flower decorations. Were $25, now $17.50.
Six sorts of Dinner Sets at $10. English and American porcelain, 100 to 115 pieces; were $14, $15, and $17 set, now $10.
BRIC-A-BRAC
Beautiful Castelina marbles, reduced from $4 to $2.75, and from $150 to $100. Plenty around the $8 to $14 marks—all reduced greatly.
French bronzes, at $2.75, from $4; $4, from $6.50; $15, from $25; up to $200, from $325.
Handsome Teplitz figures reduced a third and more. Now 25c. to $6.75.
FANCY PLATES
French and Austrian; numerous designs; many up to to-day, 45c. and 50c. Choice, 25c. each.
TUMBLERS
35c. doz.—Thin blown tumblers in all the popular sizes and styles; regularly 60c. to $1 doz. These at 35c. doz.
LAMP GLOBES
9-in., all 75c. to $1 kinds, now 50c.; 10-in., 11-in. and 12-in., all $1.50 to $3.50 kinds; now $1.
CUT GLASS
Bowls, $3.25; regularly, $5; $4, regularly $6.
Nappies, $3.50; regularly $6.
Celery Trays, $3.50; regularly $6.
Tankard Jugs, $4.75; regularly $7.
Ice Tubs, $4; regularly $6.
Caraffes, $1.75; regularly $2.50; $2.75, regularly $4.
Water Tumblers, $6 doz.; regularly $10.
Water Tumblers, $2.75, $3.50 and $5 doz.
Oil Bottles, 50c. and 65c. each; worth double.
CHAMBER TOILET SETS—"Seconds"—Imperfections you won't mind. Flower decorations and heavy gilt; all beautiful. Prices about half.
$7—11 pieces; floral decorations, tinted grounds, gilt; complete with jar; regularly $12.
$5—Same style of decorations, plainer shapes; 11 pieces, including jar; regularly $9.
$3.50—Same style of decorations; 9 pieces; no jar; regularly $6.
$4.50—11 pieces, including jar; floral decorations; gold stippled; regularly $7.
$2.75—9 pieces, no jar; floral decorations; heavy stippled; regularly $4.50.
Basement.

**The Linen Sale** A whole store of the best and best-looking linens that art and skill together can supply. Below the average in nothing but prices. A few cases:

TOWELS
At 10c. each—Bleached huckaback, hemmed ends; 15c. kind.
At 25c. each—Extra large and heavy; hemstitched ends; 35c. kind.
At 15c. each—Soft huckaback, ready for use, hemmed ends; 18x37.
BATH TOWELS
At 12½c. each—Snow white, plain or with colored borders; 15c. kind.
DAMASK
At 50c. yd.—Bleached Irish damask, 67-in. wide, a limited number of pieces; generous value at 65c. yd.
At 67c. yd.—Scotch Damask, heavy; good wearing quality, 67 inches wide; 80c. kind.
NAPKINS
At 85c. doz.—Size 18x18 inches; were $1.15.
At $1.50 doz.—Size 20x20 inches; were $2.25.
At $3 doz.—Size 20x26 inches; were $4.25.
Fourth avenue.

**Black French Drap d'Etes. Remarkable** Bought when prices were low. Prices everywhere rose before the season for selling. We give you the advantage of our successful judgment. Beautifully woven, satiny cloth. Henriettas, deep rich black, the kind to delight at regular prices. Bargain is too hackneyed a term to describe these markings; practically half:

70c. a yd., for $1.50 quality.
80c. a yd., for $1.65 quality.
90c. a yd., for $1.75 quality.
$1 a yd., for $1.85 quality.
$1.25 a yd., for $2 quality.
Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

**Attention—Women's Tailor-Made Suits** Indispensable this weather, and just the thing for Fall. Tailor-made suits that win applause; absolutely correct in cut and finish, as fashionable as suits can be, and—this is the point—enthusiastically reduced. See these items; pause before the last:

At $10, values up to $18—Mostly of navy blue cheviot-serges; fly-front, tight-fitting and Eton jackets, all silk lined; a few silk lined skirts.
At $12, values up to $22—Mostly navy blue serges; fly-front and Eton jackets; many silk lined throughout.
At $15, values up to $26—Serges and a few homespuns, Eton and fly-front jackets; many silk lined throughout.
At $22, values up to $60—Handsome broadcloths and homespuns, choicest colorings; all perfectly tailored, many trimmed; all silk lined throughout.
Second floor, Broadway.

**Women's Belts And Clasps** A most varied gathering in which good taste and moderate price mark every item:

At $2—Sterling silver buckles, on black silk belts; these were $3, $4, and $5.75.
$1.50—Elastic belts, set with steel and jet.
$1.75—Elastic belts, set with steel, jet and turquoise.
18c.—Clasps, oxidized and gilt; some stone settings.
35c.—Gilt clasps, with turquoise, coral and opal.
50c.—Gilt and enameled clasps, mounted on black and fancy colored ribbons.
50c.—Violet clasps, with rhinestones; reduced from $1 and $2.
50c. to $1.75—Black elastic belts, mounted with jet.
Broadway and Tenth street.

**For Girls** A word to the wise. Bargains:

Corset Waists for 25c.—Ventilated, flexible, shapely, firm, good wearing, light and cool. Value double.
Shirt Waists for 25c. and 50c.—Pretty patterns in ginghams and percales, made with taste and care; broken sizes.
Petticoats for 25c.—Cambric, wide, well cut; umbrella ruffle; carefully finished, trimmed with lace or plaits and ruffle. Gingham petticoats, too; attractive patterns; umbrella ruffle.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

WANAMAKER'S

**More "Good Finds" in the Clothing Clear-up** Still seeking stocks upon which heavy runs have been made—quantities which like their prices are exceedingly small. To-day, these for the prompt:

At $8.50—200 men's single and double-breasted serge suits, blue and black; all wool and fast color. In this group are values up to $15. Stylish and well-made, and with no other fault, excepting that the quantity is small. Choose among these at $8.50.
At $2.50—Men's trousers, cheviots and serges; blue and black. Not many, but there are good $5 values in fair proportion.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

**About the Humber And Other Good Wheels** We have an unexcelled string of wheels here, and high-grade-and-low-price bicycles rule in this store. But the Humber at $35, is perhaps the climax:

Humber Roadsters, 24 and 26-in. frames; Humber Tourists, 24 and 26-in. frames; Lady Humbers, 20 and 22-in. frames; all at $35.

And if the Humber is not your fancy, there's choosing here among best-cheapest, with which the most critical should be content:

Continental, men's in 20, 22, 24, 26-in. frames, $25.
Continental, women's, 20 and 22-in. frames, $26.50.
Continent, men's, 20, 22, 24, 26-in. frames, $30.
Continent, women's, 20 and 22-in. frames, $31.50.
Orient Roadster, $50. Orient "1.30," $65.
Orient Chainless, $75. Brakes, $1.50 extra
Road Flyer, men's, 22 and 24-in. frames, $16.
Road Flyer, women's, 22-in. frames, $16.
Basement.

**Furniture Slip Covering** Light, cool materials, in best weaves, —new, tasteful. Price reductions are here shown:—

35c. yd.—Fancy striped linen; green, red, blue, and pink; was 50c.
25c. yd.—Striped English Dimities, for bedspreads and window draperies; white-and-pink, white-and-gold, white-and-blue; were 40c
35c. yd.—Colored striped Cotton Damask, for slip covers and draperies; pink, blue, green, ecru; was 50c.
15c. to 45c. yd.—Double-faced English Cretonnes; were 25c. to 60c. yd.
15c. yd.—600 yds. Art Ticking; 100 yds. Cretonnes; were 25c.
12c. yd.—150 yds. Cretonne and 150 yds. Sateen Cretonne; were 20c; 210 yds. Striped Denim; was 25c.
Third floor.

**Housekeeping Helpfuls** Very little prices on a lot of little but important household needfuls:

Manhattan Scouring Soap, 2c. cake.
Hand Scrubs, 2c. and 5c.
Market Baskets, 25c.
Clothes Props, 5c.
Ironing Board on stand, 65c.
Galvanized Soap Holders to fasten on Buckets, 2c.
Brushes for cleaning silver or jewelry, 5c.
Extension hat or coat racks, 5c.
Potato Mashers, 3c.; Whisks, 5c.
Three-Burner Gas Stoves, $1.13; from $2.25.
Water-Coolers, galvanized and enameled lined, at half prices; 38c. to $2.25.
Wanamaker Palm Laundry Soap, 3c. bar.
"Extermine" for insects and bugs; 1c. pkg.
Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.


## THE CAPE NOME GOLD FIELDS.

**Reports Say that Many Miners Have Discovered Rich Claims.**

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Coast and Geodetic Survey has received a report from G. R. Putnam, who is out with a party at St. Michael, regarding the recently opened gold fields around Cape Nome.

Mr. Putnam says he cannot vouch for the accuracy of the floating reports from Cape Nome. It is certain that new fields have been opened from five to thirty miles back from the coast, between Cape Nome and Cape Rodney. There are about 2,000 miners in this section, with their principal settlement at Anvil City, a new town not yet on any maps except those of the transportation companies. It is claimed by the boomers that some of the new country is very rich. One of the reports speaks of $10,000 having been taken out of an area twenty-five feet square within a foot of the moss roots. This, however, is not vouched for by Mr. Putnam.

The survey has no very recent reports from the more inland regions, but it is understood that the American miners who were driven out of the Atlin district and went over to the Porcupine country have struck good fields and have already spread out, in some cases to the east of the British line.

Nothing definite is known of the recent Canadian threat to cripple the American coast trade by running a railroad from Kitamat Arm to Dawson City. There is no place called Kitamat Arm on any of the American maps, and it is said to be certain that there is no tidewater point anywhere on the coast whence the Canadian Government could get inland with such a line without crossing American territory, unless they came so far down the coast as to make the undertaking impracticable from both a commercial and an engineering standpoint.

## ONE ALIVE OUT OF SEVENTEEN.

**Mrs. Bens the Only Survivor of the Bens Klondike Expedition.**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—Details of the loss of the Bens expedition are told by passengers of the Bertha, which arrived from St. Michael to-day. Out of a party of seventeen persons who left Port Townsend June 11, 1898, for Kotzebue Sound, to prospect for gold, only one survives, Mrs. H. W. Bens of Clay City, Ky. For twelve weeks she watched over her sick husband, and when he died she was left alone in the wilderness.

After walking nine miles she found a cabin in which three fishermen were wintering. She became sick of scurvy, was tenderly cared for, and finally reached St. Michael and took passage for San Francisco on the Bertha. She will go to Bay City, Mich., where she has a mother, brother, and sister.

The Bertha brought ninety-seven passengers and about $1,000,000 in gold. The largest amount owned by one person was $75,000. The purser says that there is wealth in the Cape Nome district, and declares that there is no truth in the stories of failure to find gold there.

**Government to Aid Destitute Miners.**

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Cabinet to-day considered an appeal from Fort Wrangel, Alaska, for help for forty destitute miners arriving there over the Edmonton trail. The Government advices reported that over 100 more cases were to follow, and while there is no specific appropriation that will cover the case, the result of the discussion was that means will be provided by the Government to get them to their homes.

**A Chinaman Becomes a Pensioner.**

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Ah Yu of Shanghai, China, a landsman who enlisted in the navy in 1884 and was formerly attached to Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, to-day was granted a pension of $30 a month for lung trouble. He has the distinction of being the first Chinese pensioner of this Government.

**20,180 Births Against 16,713 Deaths.**

According to a report of the Board of Health, the number of births in the city for the first quarter of the year was 20,180 and the number of deaths for the same period 16,713. Four persons, all women, were more than 100 years old when they died; two of them from bronchitis and two of old age.

The new Secretary of War. Full-page portrait of Elihu Root, from his latest photograph, in THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT of Sunday, July 30. Order in advance to be sure of securing a copy.—Adv.

# THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION

## A Correspondent Writes that the War's End Is Not in Sight.

## COMPLAINS OF THE CENSORS

**Declares the American Troops Dislike the Campaign and Some Volunteers Were Once Near Mutiny.**

LONDON, July 25.—A private letter received here to-day from a war correspondent at Manila, and dated June 17, says:

"There seems to be no end of the war in sight. The censorship is constantly becoming more troublesome. Gen. Otis recently established a rule that any matter relating to the navy must be taken to the commander of the fleet for his approval, and afterward submitted to the military censor, thus adding to our difficulties. For some reason which the censor would not explain, Gen. Otis refused to allow us to send the news of the death of the Monadnock's Captain, (Nichols,) for two days after its occurrence. The General also refused to let us send news of the disappearance of Capt. Rockefeller, (April 28,) on the ground that it would worry his family, or of the killing of Capt. Tilly of the Signal Corps until the next day. The correspondents are all very tired of this arrangement, which simply means that they must go out and run large chances of getting shot, several times a week, with no chance of making reputations, because their stories must always reflect Otis's views.

"It is impossible to write the truth about the situation. The resources and fighting qualities of the natives are quite misunderstood by the American papers, and we cannot write the facts without being accused of treason; nor can we tell of the practically unanimous opposition to and dislike of the war among the American troops.

"The volunteers, or at least a portion of them, were at one time on the verge of mutiny, and unless Gen. Otis had begun sending them homeward there would have been sensational developments.

"We have been absolutely refused all hospital figures."

## REPORT BY CAPT. BARKER.

**Dewey's Successor in Command at Manila Details Naval Operations.**

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Capt. A. S. Barker, who succeeded Admiral Dewey in command of the United States naval forces in the Philippines, has made a report to the Navy Department, dated Manila, June 13, 1899, giving an account of naval operations in and about Manila since he took command. He says, in part:

"On May 25 I directed the Princeton, at Iloilo, to take Senator Beveridge to the southern islands of this group, including Cebu, Mindanao, and Sulu. I considered that the department would be only too glad to have every facility given to a distinguished Senator to learn what he could of the situation from actual observation. Senator Beveridge visited Cebu, Zamboanga, and Sulu, returning from the latter place to Manila in a small army transport. The Princeton returned direct to Iloilo to resume duty of blockading.

"On May 26 the Leon XIII. arrived from Zamboanga, having on board the Spanish troops taken from that place, Gen. Montero dying on the day of her arrival of wounds which he had received in action with the insurgents a short time before the evacuation of Zamboanga. At Zamboanga the Castine pulled off the Leon XIII., which had run aground in the harbor; she also saluted the Spanish flag when the Spaniards evacuated the place.

"Heard good reports of the value of our little gunboats, which had been cruising among the islands to the southward, the Albay and Samar using Iloilo as a base and the Manileno using Cebu. Several captures had been made.

"On June 9 the Helena arrived from Jolo, where she had been stationed while our troops were relieving the Spanish garrison. During the day I had an interview with Gen. Otis in regard to an advance to be made by the army on the insurgents between Manila and Cavite.

"On June 10 the proposed advance was made, and our vessels took part in the engagement. Las Pinas and Paranaque were captured.

"The Oregon left here for Lingayen Bay on the 11th to relieve the Concord, so that the latter vessel might dock at Hongkong.

"Reports received from the Wheeling and Helena show that our vessels did excellent service on the 10th inst. Many insurgents were killed by the fire from those and the other ships, and escaped prisoners report that the insurgents are badly demoralized."

**Gen. Wheeler Sails for Manila.**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The transport Tartar has sailed for Manila with Gen. Joseph Wheeler, a portion of the Nineteenth Infantry, and a number of recruits for the army in the Philippines on board.

## TO GO DIRECT TO WASHINGTON?

**Admiral Dewey May Leave Other Receptions Until Afterward.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Washington people who have been arranging for a reception to Admiral Dewey immediately after his arrival home, about Oct. 1, assume that he will come at once to Washington before accepting attentions elsewhere. This assumption is based on the fact that his answer to Secretary Long accepting the programme for Washington, including the presentation at the east front of the Capitol of the sword purchased by Congress, was the first acceptance the Admiral sent. The matter of escaping a prior welcome elsewhere can be managed by Admiral Dewey and the Navy Department without much interfering with the effectiveness of a reception at any other point.

Col. J. R. Bright, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, and Elliott Woods, Assistant Architect of the Capitol, to-day consulted with W. W. Cox, Clerk of the Senate, to secure his co-operation. Plans for a stand for the east front and arrangements with the police of the Capitol will be made in order to assure the best of order on the part of the great crowd expected here at the time of the public ceremony of presentation.

This Dewey Day is expected to prove a much more attractive event to strangers than the entire three days of the peace jubilee a short time ago.

**Concert on Dewey's Flagship.**

TRIESTE, July 25.—Admiral Dewey this afternoon entertained Frederick W. Hossfeld, the United States Consul here, and a number of other Americans at a concert given on the Olympia by the ship's band. Admiral Dewey did not leave the ship to-day. He will sail about Aug. 1 for Naples.

## THE SANTIAGO FESTIVAL.

**Spaniards Do Not Like the Way in Which Cubans Celebrate.**

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 25.—The celebration of the Fiesta de Santiago began late last night with the arrival from New Orleans of Mgr. Francisco de P. Barnada, the first Cuban Archbishop appointed by the Vatican. Archbishop Barnada's appointment is considered an important event in ecclesiastical circles and was made the occasion of a patriotic demonstration. To-day and to-morrow all business will be suspended.

One thousand Cubans, attired in Spanish uniforms, came from Las Cruces to-day on a tug and barges and imitated the landing of the American Army. They paraded through the city, headed by bands of music. The Cuban inhabitants were crazy with delight, derisively crying "Viva España!" but the Spanish residents were disgusted.

Great demonstrations occurred in front of the Palace and the Cuban and American Clubs.

The suspicious case of illness reported to the authorities yesterday proves not to be one of yellow fever.

**The Depository in Puerto Rico.**

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The American Colonial Bank of Puerto Rico has been designated a depository of the War Department for Puerto Rico. A bond of $500,000 is required.


**The Best**

All Around Curative Lotion for Sunburn, Chafing, Mosquito Bites, Prickly Heat, Inflammation and All Pain is

**Pond's Extract**

POND'S EXTRACT CO.
76 Fifth Ave., New York
Pond's Extract Ointment cures Piles.
Price 50c. per Jar. Trial size, 25c.
All Druggists.


## MR. SAGE ON THE GAS WAR.

**No End in Sight—Recalls His Warnings When Informed of Rumors About Consolidated Dividends.**

Russell Sage smiled yesterday when he read this Wall Street bulletin:

Consolidated Gas continues to be sold by people who are in position to know pretty well the effect of the long continued gas war.

We hear from excellent authority that the Consolidated Company has quite recently made a nine months' contract to furnish gas at 50 cents a thousand and has given the privilege of renewal for another nine months at 70 cents or lower if the price at that time is lower. It takes 11 cents a thousand, we are told, to pay the taxes to the city on the company's properties, so that there is not much margin left to meet operating expenses and other charges, and the uncertainty with respect to the dividends gets greater the longer the fight continues.

We have excellent authority for saying that the Directors of the Consolidated Company have informally decided not to pay any more dividends in any quarter unless they have been earned. The immediate question therefore is as to whether the dividend for the current quarter will be earned. On that point there is some difference of opinion, but some people are acting on the basis that it will not be earned. There is, however, a considerable short interest in Consolidated Gas, and this fact prevents traders from taking the bear side and selling what they haven't got.

"That," said Mr. Sage, "goes to show that I was right when the gas war started. I counseled wisdom and getting together and giving and taking, and predicted that some of those who went to war would be very weary before it ended. And there's no end in sight yet.

"And how foolish it all is. Why, bless me, the thing could be settled in a day if we would only get together. The Standard is not in the fight and is not making fifty-cent contracts. It gets its 65 cents a thousand. But just look at even that price. We gas people frowned at the cry of 'dollar gas,' and when it was 90 cents many thought ruin would come or had come, for that matter. How much lower will gas go? I cannot say. It's low enough already.

"The fight is getting through the Summer and perhaps the gas people who are fighting will not agree to agree until Autumn, or on the eve of the sitting of a new Legislature, and in such a case we shall have to appoint committees to Albany and go over the whole business again.

"But I counseled no fight. I foresaw the consequences of one and did what I could in warning."

A persistent Wall Street rumor yesterday was that the next quarterly dividend on Consolidated Gas stock would be "not more than $1" and that it might be only just enough to keep it on the dividend-paying list.

## A SAND SCHOONER DISABLED.

**The J. Henry Edmunds Meets with an Accident Off Harney Cedars.**

Capt. Gaskill of Harney Cedars Life Saving Station reported yesterday that a three-masted schooner, supposed to be the J. Henry Edmunds, about a mile and a half off shore, appeared to have been in collision. J. H. Cox & Co., agents for the Edmunds, stated that they had learned that the schooner had met with a mishap at Harney Cedars, five and a half miles south of Barnegat Inlet. The schooner is in charge of Capt. Fidler, and left Maurice River, N. J., for Lynn, Mass., with a load of sand. The schooner signaled the Mallory Line steamship Colorado that its foretopmast had been carried away. A wrecking tug was sent to the schooner's assistance.

## SMOKE NUISANCE CRUSADE.

**Grand Jury Returns Indictments Against Three Corporations.**

The crusade of the Health Board against the burning of soft coal within the city limits bore more fruit yesterday when three complaints were considered by the Grand Jury, and three indictments were returned against corporations. The indicted corporations are the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the American Carbonate Company, and the Central Lard Company.

The principal witness before the Grand Jury was President Murphy of the Health Board. He told the jurors that unless the nuisance was soon abated New York would become a soot-plagued city like Pittsburg and Chicago. A year ago, according to Mr. Murphy, the number of firms using soft coal was nearly 2,000, but this number had been reduced one-half through the efforts of the Health Department.

A peculiar feature of the crusade is that the city is burning soft coal at the pumping station at Ridgewood, L. I.

## USED THEIR HORNS AS WEAPONS.

**Rival Musicians Fight a Duel in a Hoboken Street.**

Two rival street bands fought a duel in Hoboken yesterday. The bands met at First and Hudson Streets, where they took up positions at diagonal corners. At first they only glared at each other. Then one struck up "Get Your Money's Worth." The other retorted with "I Don't Care if You Never Come Back." With these two airs they blared away at each other, until several of the musicians desisted from lack of breath.

Then Jacob Gettel of 135 Adams Street, leader of one of the bands, led his men across the street.

"What are you doing in this street?" he demanded of Thomas Scherr, leader of the opposition band.

"None of your business," was Scherr's reply. "We have as much right here as you have."

Gettel looked into his cornet, apparently to see if it was loaded. The next minute he brought it down on Scherr's head with a bang that knocked him down. Scherr scrambled to his feet and began to ply a trombone vigorously upon Gettel's cranium. Gettel used his cornet with equal vigor until Policemen Myers and Murray appeared and arrested both men.

When arraigned before Recorder Stanton neither musician would make a complaint against the other, and they were discharged with a warning not to undertake to conduct concerts in the same street again.

**Fought His Rescuer.**

Max Rosenthal, eighteen years old, a pedler, of 90 Bowery, made a desperate effort to end his life yesterday by jumping overboard from the Staten Island Ferry dock at St. George. A member of the crew of a passing tug leaped into the water to save Rosenthal, but the latter fought his rescuer until a blow on the head rendered him unconscious. He was then picked up and placed on board the tug and landed at St. George. While being placed in the ambulance to be taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary, he regained his senses, and again struggled to escape and make a second effort to drown himself. He was locked up. Rosenthal says he is penniless and friendless.

**Elevated Road and the Grand Jury.**

It is understood President Murphy of the Health Board yesterday asked the Grand Jury to consider the case of the Manhattan Railway Company, which, he claims, is violating city ordinances relative to drip pans and the matting in the cars. He also brought up the subject of structural weakness in certain parts of the road, and offered to submit photographs in support of his contentions. It is said the Grand Jury may appoint a committee from among its number to investigate the matter.

## CHANGES IN THE PLUNGER.

**Officers Consider Plan to Alter Submarine Boat's Motive Power.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y., July 25.—The board of naval officers appointed to examine into and report on the application of the Holland Torpedo Boat Company to change the motive power of the submarine boat Plunger met at the Manhanset House to-day. The Plunger is now under construction at Baltimore, where the board held its previous meetings.

It is proposed by the Holland Company to change the motive power of the Plunger when the vessel is on the surface, or "awash," from steam to gas, as it has been demonstrated that sufficient air could not be maintained to force the oil used as fuel into the furnaces to generate enough steam to propel the boat at the required speed of fifteen knots an hour. It had also been demonstrated that too much heat was generated from the steam boilers to make the boat habitable.

Col. E. D. Meier, Superintending Engineer of the Deizel Motor Company, appeared before the board and explained the working of the internal combustion engines which it is proposed to install in the vessel. The space saved will be used for storing fuel, thus giving the boat a greater radius of action. Upon completion of the statement made by Col. Meier, the board adjourned, to meet to-morrow, when it will examine the engines and witness the practice runs of the Holland boat in Peconic Bay. The board is composed of Naval Constructor William H. Varney, Lieut. Francis J. Haesseler, and Lieut. De Witt C. Redgrave. The work of the board will be continued several days. E. B. Frost and John P. Holland, inventor of the submarine boat, represented the Holland Company at the hearing.

## NAMES FOR BATTERIES.

**President Issues an Order Designating Those Along the Coast.**

WASHINGTON, July 25.—By direction of the President batteries along the seacoast have been designated as follows:

At Marrowstone Point, Puget Sound, Fort Flagler, in honor of the late Gen. D. W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance.

At Great Gull Point, opposite New London, Conn., Fort Michie, in honor of Lieut. Dennis M. Michie, Seventeenth Infantry, killed at San Juan Hill, Santiago.

At Fort Caswell, N. C., Battery Bagley, in honor of Ensign Worth Bagley, United States Navy, killed at Cardenas, Cuba.

At Long Island Head, Boston Harbor, Mass., Fort Strong, in honor of the late Major Gen. George C. Strong, United States Volunteers, war of 1861-5.

Grover's Cliff, Boston Harbor, Mass., Fort Banks, in honor of the late Major Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, United States Volunteers, war of 1861-5.

Plum Island, Long Island, N. Y., Fort Terry, in honor of the late Major Gen. Alfred H. Terry, United States Army.

Delaware City, Del., Fort Dupont, in honor of the late Rear Admiral Samuel P. Dupont, United States Navy.

Santa Rosa Island, Fla., Fort Pensacola.

Ballast Point, San Diego, Cal., Fort Rosecrans, in honor of the late Major Gen. William S. Rosecrans, United States Volunteers, Brigadier General United States Army.

Chinook Point, mouth of Columbia River, Fort Columbia.

Admiralty Head, Puget Sound, Fort Casey, in honor of the late Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

Battery at Hawkins Point, Md., Fort Armistead, in honor of the late Major George Armistead, Corps of Artillery, brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for gallant conduct while in command of Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., in the successful defense of that post against the attack of the British fleet under Admiral Cochrane, on Sept. 13 and 14, 1814, and whose steadfast bravery on this occasion saved the City of Baltimore from capture, and was the inspiration of Francis Scott Key in the composition of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Batteries at Fort Caswell, N. C., constituting the defenses of the mouth of the Cape Fear River and of Wilmington, N. C., to be named as follows:

Twelve-inch battery, Battery Caswell. This battery is on the site of old Fort Caswell, which fort is believed to have been named in honor of Richard Caswell, a distinguished member of the Continental Congress, an officer of the Revolutionary Army, and first Governor of the State of North Carolina.

Eight-inch battery, Battery Swift, in honor of the late Capt. Alexander J. Swift, Corps of Engineers, who was employed upon the construction of Fort Caswell, and who died of disease contracted in the field in the Mexican war.

Five-inch battery, Battery Shipp, in honor of the late First Lieut. William E. Shipp, Tenth Cavalry, killed at the battle of San Juan, Cuba.

## AUXILIARY VESSELS SOLD.

**Navy Department Gets More Than Appraised Values for Most of Them.**

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Secretary of the Navy has disposed of several vessels purchased by the Government for naval purposes during the Spanish war no longer needed by the navy, as follows:

The repair ship Vulcan, at the League Island Navy Yard, appraised at $100,000, sold to Michael Jenkins of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company for $175,750.

The collier Scipio, at the New York Navy Yard, appraised at $25,000, sold to Louis Luckenbach of New York at $50,125.

The ferryboat East Boston, at the Boston Navy Yard, appraised at $30,000, sold to Phillips, Wood & Watson of Portsmouth, Va., at $38,091.

The collier Niagara, at the New York Navy Yard, appraised at $60,000, sold to Henry P. Booth of New York at $75,563.

Of the other vessels offered for sale, the yacht Inquirer, appraised at $20,000, was withdrawn at the request of the War Department and transferred to that department, and the bids for the ferryboat Governor Russell, appraised at $35,000, were rejected, as the highest, that of the City of Boston, was $10,000 less than the appraised value of the vessel. The Governor Russell, which is now at the Norfolk Navy Yard, will be reappraised and offered for sale again.

**Want Discharges to be "Honorable."**

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The members of the Second Oregon at San Francisco have objected to the form of discharge because it does not contain the word "honorable." It is said at the War Department that there are three forms of discharge, "honorable," "without honor," and "dishonorable." If none of these words are used the discharge is considered in law and by the War Department as honorable. It seems that in the blanks used the word "honorable" has been left out, but there is no objection to having it written in if the men desire.

**4,792 Volunteer Recruits Enrolled.**

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Col. Ward, in charge of the recruiting in the department of the Adjutant General's office, reports that the total enrollment of recruits for the volunteer army, not including to-day's recruiting, amounts to 4,792 men, being about one-third of the entire number required. The number of recruits enrolled yesterday was 525.

**Battleships Nearing Completion.**

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The two big battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky are now so well along toward completion that the contractors have called for the eight-inch guns as they are about ready to put on the upper turrets and mount the guns therein. The last report showed the ships about 92 per cent. completed, but the call for the guns is such a material advance that it is thought their first speed trial will occur some time in September.

**To Make the Dixie a Training Ship.**

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Navy Department contemplates fitting up the Dixie as a training ship for landsmen, to be stationed along the Pacific Coast. A survey board will report on the cost of the alterations to the Dixie.

## THE SALE OF TAYLOR'S HOTEL.

**Deed Transferring the Property to G. W. Young Filed Yesterday.**

The deed transferring the Taylor's Hotel property, in Jersey City, was filed yesterday with George B. Fielder, Register of Deeds for Hudson County. It recites that Jane and Williard C. Fisk, executors of the estate of Lyman Fisk, have transferred the property to George W. Young in consideration of $150,000, paid in cash. The deed was filed by James C. Young, a brother of the purchaser.

No further particulars as to who is behind Mr. Young in the purchase could be obtained, except the fact first stated, that it was bought in the interest of the National Trust Company.

**To Auction Cotton for Texas Sufferers.**

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—A bale of new Texas cotton, classed strict middling, one and one-eighth inch staple, was shipped by H. & B. Beer to-day to the President of the New York Cotton Exchange to be sold for the benefit of the Texas flood sufferers.


CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought


# WEEPING FOR INGERSOLL

## His Poem the Only Requiem for His Funeral.

## THE SIMPLE EXERCISES OVER

**Sorrowing Family and Friends Meet in the Room Where He Died—Touching Incidents.**

Funeral exercises more simple than those held over the body of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll yesterday there could hardly be. From the fact of this very simplicity they were singularly impressive. The body lay uncoffined on the improvised bier upon which it has rested since Friday in the darkened room at Walston, on the heights of Dobbs Ferry, in which Col. Ingersoll passed away.

A single red rose, emblem of love, placed on the breast by his widow, was the only flower upon the sheet-covered body, but the air of the room was heavily laden with the incense of floral tributes sent by many friends. At the head of the bier was a cushion of sweet peas. The mantel glowed with hollyhocks and poppies, the dead man's favorite blossoms. Other flowers in wreaths and bouquets, or scattered loosely as they had been culled, surrounded and banked the bier. Palms and evergreens were everywhere, even upon the pictures.

There was no music, save that of nature—the mournful dirge of the wind soughing through the trees and vine-clad verandah without; the pitter-patter of the rain upon the window panes, and its monotonous drip, drip, drip from the eaves and branches on to the sodden ground; but these sounds were heard with particular distinctness in the hush of the chamber of death. There were no speeches; only the echoing by others of pearls of eloquence that had fallen from the lips or run from the pen of the agnostic himself.

About forty persons were present, friends of the deceased man. They included a few women. Among them were: Alfred G. Coale, C. Odilon Mailloux, James Clouston, John G. Heinl, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Levi, Thomas Capek, Dr. S. W. Wetmore, Eugene M. Macdonald, Mrs. F. P. Kaltenborn, Dr. R. H. Coutant, Dr. Joseph Hasbrouck, David Rousseau, and blind Charles Broadway Rouss. As the visitors arrived they were received at the porch by Clinton P. Farrell and conducted into the parlors on the first floor. Shortly after 4 o'clock they were summoned to the death chamber on the second floor for the services. The widow, with her daughters, Mrs. Walston Broun and Miss Maude Ingersoll, and Mrs. Farrell, sat near the body throughout the exercises. They were simply attired in black. Charles Broadway Rouss was accommodated with a chair near the bed. The rest of the company grouped themselves beside the bed and at the foot of the bier. The servants stood at the door. Then Mr. Farrell raised the blind of a window a little and the light fell full upon the placid, kindly face of the dead man. A woman advanced, kissed his cheeks, and burst into tears.

**COL. INGERSOLL'S LAST POEM.**

Dr. John Clark Ridpath, the historian, stationed himself at the head of the bier and addressing the assembly, said:

"My friends, it is my sad duty to read in the presence of the dead the last poem written by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, 'The Declaration of the Free':

We have no falsehoods to defend—
We want the facts;
Our force, our thought, we do not spend
In vain attacks.
And we will never meanly try
To save some fair and pleasing lie.

The simple truth is what we ask,
Not the ideal;
We've set ourselves the noble task
To find the real.
If all there is is naught but dross,
We want to know and bear our loss.

We will not willingly be fooled
By fables nursed;
Our hearts by earnest thought are schooled
To bear the worst.
And we can stand erect and dare
All things, all facts that really are.

We have no God to serve or fear,
No hell to shun,
No devil with malicious leer.
When life is done
An endless sleep may close our eyes,
A sleep with neither dreams nor sighs.

We have no master on the land—
No king in air—
Without a manacle we stand,
Without a prayer.
Without a fear of coming night,
We seek the truth, we love the light.

We do not bow before a guess,
A vague unknown;
A senseless force we do not bless
In solemn tone.
When evil comes, we do not curse,
Or thank because it is no worse.

When cyclones rend—when lightning blights,
'Tis naught but fate;
There is no God of wrath who smites
In heartless hate.
Behind the things that injure man
There is no purpose, thought, or pain.

The jeweled cup of love we drain,
And friendship's wine
Now swiftly flows in every vein
With warmth divine.
And so we love and hope and dream
That in death's sky there is a gleam.

We walk according to our light,
Pursue the path
That leads to honor's stainless height,
Careless of wrath
Or curse of God or priestly spite—
Longing to know and do the right.

We love our fellow man, our kind,
Wife, child, and friend.
To phantoms we are deaf and blind,
But we extend
The helping hand to the distressed;
By lifting others we are blessed.

Love's sacred flame within the heart
And friendships glow
While all the miracles of art
Their wealth bestow
Upon the thrilled and joyous brain,
And present raptures banish pain.

We love no phantoms of the skies,
But living flesh
With passion's soft and soulful eyes,
Lips warm and fresh,
And cheeks with health's red flag unfurled,
The breathing angels of this world.

The hands that help are better far
Than lips that pray.
Love is the ever-gleaming star
That leads the way—
That shines not on vague worlds of bliss,
But on a paradise in this.

We do not pray, or weep, or wail;
We have no dread,
No fear to pass beyond the veil
That hides the dead.
And yet we question, dream, and guess,
But knowledge we do not possess.

We ask, yet nothing seems to know;
We cry in vain.
There is no "master of the show"
Who will explain,
Or from the future tear the mask;
And yet we d

# FIXING THE ALASKAN LINE

## Negotiations Proceeding Toward a Friendly Settlement.

## RELIEF FELT IN WASHINGTON

### Secretary Hay Hopeful of Success After His Interviews with the British Representative.

LONDON, July 25.—Despite disquieting reports, it is believed at the British Foreign Office that the Alaskan boundary dispute is trending toward settlement. The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, today forwarded to Washington important detailed dispatches embodying Canada's position with reference to the Lynn Canal strip. Sir Julian Pauncefote's return, it is expected, will advance matters, owing to his knowledge of both the American and the Canadian positions.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The acuteness of the Alaskan boundary situation has been so much relieved as a result of the conferences yesterday between Secretary Hay and the British Chargé, Mr. Tower, that those who have taken most active part in the negotiations feel they can leave the city for a Summer vacation. Mr. Hay will go within a few days, and Mr. Tower will leave to-morrow night for Newport, where he will establish the British Embassy for the rest of the Summer.

One of the effects of renewing direct negotiations in Washington is that the Anglo-American Commission cannot reassemble in Quebec on Aug. 2. That date is only a week off, and as yet Great Britain has not named a Commissioner to take the place of the late Lord Herschell. The purpose now is to secure some mode of settling the boundary question, and thus clear the way for a meeting of the Commission late in the Fall. The strong language used by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Charles Tupper has not found expression in the official negotiations, which are proceeding with every outward evidence of good will.

The main topic discussed in to-day's Cabinet meeting was the boundary line dispute. Secretary Hay explained the status of the direct negotiations now in progress between himself and Mr. Tower, and said that he was not without hope that this vexed problem would be solved by direct negotiation. Great Britain, he said, now seemed willing to consider the proposal of the United States to give Canada the privilege of a port of entry in the Dominion while retaining absolute sovereignty over the Lynn Canal, and it was around this sort of a proposition that the hope of a settlement now hovered.

The speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Charles Tupper came up incidentally in the Cabinet discussion, but no serious attention was given them.

# ATTITUDE OF THE DOMINION.

### A High Canadian Official Urges that the Boundary Dispute Is One for Arbitration.

BOSTON, July 25.—A dispatch from Ottawa says that a statement as to the facts in the Alaska boundary dispute, from the Canadian standpoint, has been given out by a high official, whose position renders it certain that every word he says in this matter is absolutely authoritative.

"I believe," said this official, "that the only thing that has prevented a very grave and serious situation between the Imperial Government and the United States is the fact that no gold discoveries have been made this year in the disputed territory. The position of the Imperial Government, which of course is that of Canada, is that almost every feasible effort has been made to secure a provisional boundary pending arbitration, but, except as to the White and Chilkoot Passes, where the boundary was settled two years ago, there seems little hope of an agreement on the southern part of the boundary."

The official declared there was not a scrap of foundation for the report that there had been differences of opinion in regard to the matter between the Canadian Government and the British Government. He said that the British Foreign Office had had supreme charge of the business with Ambassador Choate.

"In the failure of attempts to negotiate a provisional boundary," he continued, "the matter hangs in air; but even if the temporary line had been settled, it would have been with the express understanding that it was to stand only pending arbitration. We offered long ago to take the terms of the Venezuelan arbitration, upon which the United States insisted so strongly under President Cleveland's Administration as the basis for the Alaskan judgment. When that offer was declined, we went even further.

"The United States wants to retain Dyea and Skaguay under any circumstances. We believe these places to be within the proper Canadian line; but we appreciate the fact that the possession of those camps would give us plenty of trouble and annoyance. We cannot deliberately give up territory for nothing, without even the pretense of a protest; but we are willing to have a special article instructing the arbitrators to place all proper weight on the fact that those two towns were built up by Americans without a protest from the Canadian Government. Could we make any greater concession than that?

"As to the board of arbitration, there are plenty of great jurists in the world who would be free from any taint of suspicion. Canada would accept any of these men as umpire. You know the attitude of Russia toward the United States as compared with her attitude toward England. Yet we are willing to submit the dispute to a board of three arbitrators, one to represent Great Britain and Canada, and the umpire to be a man like de Giers of Russia or Dupuy of France, or any other great diplomat of that rank.

"To us this seems absolutely fair or if there be an advantage, it seems to lie with the United States, considering the present European conditions. We want nothing more than simple justice, and we think we are entitled to that. To us the attitude of the United States in the Venezuelan case seems to make it logically reasonable and just that the United States should accept arbitration in the Alaskan case."

### CANADIAN CONTENTION UPHELD.

#### The London Daily Mail Hints That the American Case is Weak.

LONDON, July 26.—The Daily Mail this morning, in a rather strong editorial on the Alaskan boundary dispute, contends that the interpretation of the treaty is preeminently a matter for arbitration. "Yet," says The Daily Mail, "the United States declines to arbitrate simply because the political pressure from the Pacific States is so strong that the President fears his reelection might be endangered if he took the just course.

"We would not be misunderstood. Canada asks no concessions, but only for what she considers her own by right, and she is so confident of her case that she is ready to go before any international tribunal. 'Reciprocal concessions' are talked of, but why should Canada pay a high price for what seems to be her own?

"Whenever the United States has proposed arbitration of any dispute England has invariably acceded. Why should the United States to-day hang back, unless it feels that its case is weak? The United States has the reputation of being a hard bargainer. That is all very well, and we have often made concessions to it simply because we did not desire to quarrel over trifles, but here the vital interests of Canada are concerned, and it must be clearly understood that we cannot sacrifice Canada. We want justice, and an open port or two is not justice."

### Decision in Transfer Ticket Case.

Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday decided in the suit of James H. Roosa against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, to recover damages because a transfer ticket was refused him by a conductor, that the company is not bound to give transfers over the lines leased by it from the old Brooklyn City Railroad Company. Roosa was a passenger on a cross-town car and was refused a transfer to a Third Avenue car. He brought his action to recover a penalty of $50 under Section 104 of the railroad law.

# PROMOTION FOR G. W. BOYD.

### He Will Become Manager in Charge of Passenger Transportation of the Southern Railway.

Railway men will be more than ordinarily interested and will find significance in an announcement to be made by the Southern Railway Company. George W. Boyd is to be appointed manager in charge of passenger transportation of that system.

Few railway men, big or little, are so widely known as Mr. Boyd. His career has developed with the Pennsylvania Railroad. As Assistant General Passenger Agent of that company, he has had experience bringing his work before the public. For many days his post has had duties similar to those which gave Frank Thomson lifts toward the Pennsylvania Presidency. He has been the Pennsylvania's official host. As in earlier days Mr. Thomson entertained Russian Grand Dukes and British royalty journeying over the Continent, as Mr. Thomson was "in charge" of perilous trips with Lincoln, so in later times Mr. Boyd has been the Pennsylvania's representative when passengers of importance have commanded the railroad's courtesy. Gifted with rare social qualities, Mr. Boyd's successes have been notable.

But the duties so performed have in reality been small beside those of executive detail involved in the responsible department of which he has had charge; and many tempting offers have come to him from other railways watchful of his accomplishments. The new office he takes, as manager in charge of passenger transportation on the Southern Railway, is particularly attractive to a railroad manager of ambition. In the appointment, moreover, there is suggested—so practical railway men will perceive—a significant move upon the part of the Southern Company. No railroad in the country is showing more progressiveness.

### Action for a Receiver Fails.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Judge Bradley of the District Supreme Court to-day denied the application of Ambrose C. Dunn of New York for a receiver and an accounting of affairs of the Chesapeake Beach Railway Company and the Chesapeake Bay Construction Company. The answer of the railroad company said that $1,000,000 had been spent on the railroad; that it had no debts, and that Dunn had failed to put $50,000 in the construction company as he agreed to do, and had no interest in the enterprise.

### In the Great Gorge Road's Service.

BUFFALO, July 25.—William Kelly, for many years Eastern Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, has been appointed General Passenger Agent of the Great Gorge Road, running between Niagara Falls and Lewiston.

# PHILADELPHIA WINS AT POLO.

### Defeats the Westchester Country Club Team by Half a Goal.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 25.—Two heavy rain showers this afternoon made polo very difficult, and only a handful of enthusiasts saw the match between the Philadelphia Country Club second team and the Westchester Country Club second team, which the former won by half a goal.

The teams lined up as follows:

| PHILADELPHIA. | | WESTCHESTER. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1..A. R. Weld | 2 | 1..Eugene Reynal | 2 |
| 2..H. P. McKean | 4 | 2..J. C. Cooley, Jr. | 2 |
| 3..Charles Wheeler | 6 | 3..E. Randolph | 2 |
| Back..J. F. McFadden | 3 | Back..E. C. Potter | 4 |
| Total | 15 | Total | 10 |

FIRST PERIOD.

| Goal. | Won By. | Made By. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Philadelphia, | Wheeler | 0:36 |
| 2 | Westchester, | Cooley | 0:39 |

SECOND PERIOD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Philadelphia, | McFadden | 0:25 |
| 4 | Westchester, | Reynal | 0:45 |
| 5 | Philadelphia, | Wheeler | 3:25 |
| 6 | Philadelphia, | Wheeler | 9:15 |
| 7 | Philadelphia, | Wheeler | Limit |

THIRD PERIOD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Philadelphia, | Wheeler | 7:06 |
| 9 | Philadelphia, | McFadden | 2:16 |
| 10 | Westchester, | Cooley | 3:02 |

FOURTH PERIOD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Philadelphia, | Wheeler | 0:12 |
| 12 | Westchester, | Reynal | 1:30 |
| 13 | Philadelphia, | Wheeler | 12:22 |

Score—Philadelphia earned 9 goals, lost ½ goal on a safety; net score, 8½ goals. Westchester earned 4 goals and received a handicap of 5 goals; lost 1 goal on penalty; net score, 8 goals. Referee—George Gould. Timer—E. W. McShell. Time—Four fifteen-minute periods.

# MR. CROKER'S HORSE FOURTH.

### Pace at Goodwood for the Stewards' Cup Too Hot for Americus.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, July 25.—Richard Croker's Americus started for the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood to-day. He got off well, and was in the lead 200 yards from the post, but finished fourth. L. Reiff, the American jockey, was in the saddle. W. H. Martin, another American, rode Lord William Beresford's Myakka, but finished nowhere.

The race was won by Horatio Bottomley's Northern Farmer. Nineteen horses ran.

### Yacht Races for Saturday.

The Manhasset Bay Yacht Club will have one of its favorite dory races on Saturday, the racing in the afternoon being diversified with water sports. There will be an entertainment in the evening.

The Indian Harbor Yacht Club will hold its eleventh annual regatta on Saturday, open to yachts of all classes, enrolled in any yacht club. The race will be sailed under the rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, and the preparatory signal will be given at 11 A. M., the starts being at five-minute intervals. The Regatta Committee is composed of Frank Bowne Jones, Charles E. McManus, D. Willis Merritt, Lee C. Hart, and Thomas A. Mead.

### Sues Driggs-Seabury Company.

TRENTON, N. J., July 25.—A bill in equity was filed this afternoon in the United States Court of Equity by Mr. Kling of Coudert Brothers, New York, representing complainants in a suit brought against the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company by A. Tropenas. Mr. Tropenas is a resident of Paris and inventor of a process for making steel castings. In December, 1897, he granted the Driggs-Seabury Company a license to manufacture under his invention in the United States, but alleges in his complaint non-performance of contract and non-payment of royalties on the part of the Driggs Company and seeks to cancel the contract and recover damages.

### $11,000,000 Switch Company.

TRENTON, N. J., July 25.—The American Switch Company was incorporated here today, capital stock, $11,000,000, half the amount being 6 per cent. preferred stock. The company will manufacture switches and other railroad appliances. The incorporators are William A. Doyle of Chicago and Edward S. Pearson and Benjamin C. Van Dyke of New York.

### Wager May Cost Him His Life.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 25.—Aaron Hildebrant, a wealthy farmer of Oxford Township, is in a critical condition, as a result of being prostrated by the heat while at work in the fields cutting buckwheat. Mr. Hildebrant made a wager that he would have the grain cut by a certain time. His father, Freeholder Hildebrant, is one of the richest men in the county.

### A Sword for Lieut. Winship.

MACON, Ga., July 25.—At a meeting of the Mayor and Council of Macon to-night it was unanimously decided to present a sword to Lieut. Emory Winship of the Bennington, who was five times wounded in saving the life of 125 of his comrades at Malabon, in the Philippines, on March 4, as a testimonial of esteem of the people of his native city. Lieut. Winship is now here on leave of absence, and has five of the bullets received in that engagement still in his body. The public presentation will be made in a few days.

### To Carry Troops to Manila.

BERLIN, July 26.—The Vossische Zeitung is authority for the statement that the United States Government has chartered for six months the steamer Siam, belonging to the Oriental Steamship Company, to transport troops to Manila.

### The Cruiser Newark at Callao.

LIMA, Peru, July 25.—The United States cruiser Newark arrived at Callao to-day.

# JAPAN'S NEW TREATIES

## Changes in Rules Relating to Foreigners Arouse Interest.

## ENTIRE COUNTRY OPEN TO ALL

### Aliens May Not Own Lands, but Are Amenable to the Laws of the Empire—The Emperor's Rescript.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HIOGO, July 4.—All Japan is talking of the changes which will be wrought in the status of foreigners in this country when the new treaties go into effect. The effect of the treaties may best be shown by a sketch of the conditions existing to-day.

The first treaty Japan ever made with a foreign power was made with the United States in 1858. By that treaty the ports and towns of Hakodate, Kanagawa, Yokohama, and Nagasaki were opened on July 1, 1859, and later dates were fixed for the opening of Migata, on the west coast; Yedo, (the capital,) Hiogo, (Kobé,) and Osaka. Similar treaties were soon afterward concluded with the other great nations of the Occident.

In the ports and towns mentioned limited areas were marked out, within which foreigners were compelled to reside, but they were free to travel where they pleased within a radius of twenty-five English miles from the treaty port in which they resided. In order to travel beyond this limit it was necessary for a foreigner to obtain a passport from the local Japanese authorities through his Consul, and while in the interior was required to produce the passport on the request of any local official or police officer, or the landlord of any inn at which he might stop. A landlord harboring a foreigner who failed from any cause whatever to produce his passport would get into serious trouble, and when a foreigner was unable to produce the document he was sent back to the nearest treaty port at the earliest opportunity. This rule has been enforced up to the very last.

Under the old treaties foreigners have not been allowed to trade or conclude contracts while in the interior, or to rent houses or reside in the interior, but in these respects considerable leniency has been shown. So far as residence is concerned, there are several charming health resorts in the interior where foreigners—at least those whose business would admit it—have taken refuge from the heat of the Summer, which is very trying in the busy centres of industrial activity, and the Japanese authorities have raised no objection.

Though the existing treaties have their disadvantages, American citizens resident in Japan, no less than the citizens and subjects of other great powers, while the revision of the treaties was under negotiation exhibited intense opposition to any revision on a basis of equity and mutual benefit, thus putting Japan on an equal footing with the most advanced Occidental countries, and it is no exaggeration to say that even now, despite all the effusive assurances given by the Government of Japan, a large number of American and European residents view the change with considerable apprehension, though they manifest every willingness to co-operate in securing the successful working of the treaties.

The important part of the change will be at once seen when I mention that under the expiring treaties foreign subjects have been governed by the laws of their respective countries. All questions regarding rights of property or person arising between American subjects in Japan have been subject to the jurisdiction of the American authorities. While Japanese subjects who have been guilty of any criminal act toward American subjects in Japan have been arrested and punished by the Japanese authorities, American citizens who may have committed a crime against Japanese subjects have been tried and punished by the Consular Judge according to the laws of the United States.

As Marquis Arimoto Yamagata, the Minister President of the State, tells us in an "Official Instruction to the People," issued in the name of the Cabinet:

"The revision of the treaties has been an affair that has constantly occupied the august mind of his Majesty the Emperor since the restoration, and it has also been a most earnest aspiration of the whole nation."

More than twenty years, as the Premier further says, have elapsed since the first special embassy was dispatched to Europe and America to open negotiations with treaty powers for the revision of the treaties, but the mission was not a success. Several attempts were subsequently made, but the opposition from the politicians within the bounty was fiercer than that encountered from without. Strong measures, in fact, had to be adopted in Tokio to preserve the public peace. It was because of his advocacy of treaty revision on liberal terms that Count Okuna, who has several times been Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, lost his leg, which was shattered by a bomb as the Minister was passing through the streets of the capital in his carriage.

Finally Great Britain led the way in 1894, and since then the Government of Japan has concluded with every important power a treaty which admits her fully into the comity of nations. The Japanese people are proud of the distinction, and point out with glee in their speeches and in the press that she is the only power in Asia which is so honored.

Most of these treaties come into force on July 17, but the French and Austro-Hungarian treaties cannot be brought into operation until Aug. 4. Under these treaties the foreign concessions are given up, and the Japanese authorities assume full jurisdiction over foreign subjects, who will then acquire full liberty to enter, travel, or reside in any part of Japan.

There is one substantial drawback which American and European business men have embraced every opportunity to ventilate, and that is the denial to them of the right of absolute ownership in land. For the Japanese, it is claimed that a form of land tenure known as "superficies," which can be arranged for any number of years, amounts to practically the same thing as ownership. That contention, however, cannot be maintained, because a court of law will have the power, if a definite term has not been fixed by the parties, to determine the lease any time between twenty and fifty years.

It has been unofficially pointed out to the Government that the restrictions upon the ownership of land will tend to keep away that foreign capital of which Japan is so much in need. The majority of the people consider it sacrilegious to sell any part of the land of the gods to foreigners, but the leading commercial men perceive that sentiment in these matters must go to the wall, and in the course of a few years the right will assuredly be secured.

The Japanese Government deserves every credit for the great expenditure of effort and no small sum of money in making every preparation for the change. The Government is fully alive to the grave responsibilities it assumes, and as I write there is being published in every town and village in the empire, not only an imperial rescript but official instructions by the Cabinet and by the various departments of State. The local authorities are enjoined "to safeguard the rights of aliens so that they may reside in contentment and pursue their occupations in peace within the dominion of the empire." Special instructions have been issued concerning the conduct of school children, students, soldiers, and police, all drawing attention to the fact that discourteous conduct toward aliens will tend to impair the dignity and prestige of the empire. The Emperor's rescript may be given in full:

"Governing Our realm by the abiding aid of Our ancestors' achievements, which have enabled Us to secure the prosperity of Our people at home and to establish relations of close amity with the nations abroad, it is a source of heartfelt gratification to Us that, in the sequel of exhaustive planning and repeated negotiations, an agreement has been come to with the powers, and the revision of the treaties, Our long-cherished aim, is today on the eve of becoming an accomplished fact; a result which, while it adds materially to the responsibilities of Our empire, will greatly strengthen the basis of Our friendship with foreign countries.

"It is Our earnest wish that Our subjects, whose devoted loyalty to the discharge of their duties is conspicuous, should enter earnestly into Our sentiments in this matter, and, in compliance with the great policy of opening the country, should all unite with one heart to associate cordially with the peoples from afar, thus maintaining the character of the nation and enhancing the prestige of the empire.

"In view of the responsibilities that devolve upon Us in giving effect to the new Treaties, it is Our will that Our Ministers of State, acting on Our behalf, should instruct Our officials of all classes to observe the utmost circumspection in the management of affairs, to the end that subjects and strangers alike may enjoy equal privileges and advantages, and that every source of dissatisfaction being avoided, relations of peace and amity with all nations may be strengthened and consolidated in perpetuity."

(Imperial Sign Manual.)

(Signatures of all the Cabinet Ministers.)

(Dated) June 30th, 1899.

### HER MISSING SON WAS DEAD.

#### Camera's Mother Hears of His Death Through an Advertisement.

Through an advertisement that appeared in one of yesterday morning's papers asking for information concerning Frank Camera, thirty-seven years old, the mother of the man learned that her son had been killed by a Long Island Railroad train on Friday, and that his body was in the Morgue in Long Island City. The police of Long Island City saw the advertisement and notified the family of the accident. A brother, Michael Camera, went to the Morgue and identified the body.

Camera's mother has a coffee stand at 219 Mott Street. She said last evening that her son had left his home on Friday to visit his brother Salvin, who lives at 541 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn. That was the last time that any of his family saw him alive. Camera was a music teacher.

### CENTRAL FOUNDRY COMPANY.

#### Nearly Thirty Concerns Absorbed by the New Corporation.

The recently incorporated Central Foundry Company concentrates all the tradesmen in the soil, drainage, and fittings business in this country. The corporation was formed with a capitalization of $14,000,000 and an issue of $4,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds. The capital stock is to be divided equally into common and preferred, the latter to pay 7 per cent. dividends. The corporation has secured an office at 100 Broadway.

Officers have not yet been elected, but they will be selected at the next meeting, and it is understood that the following men will be chosen: John Reid, General Manager and Treasurer of the Jordan L. Mott Iron Works, President; Alfred Fowle, Jr., First Vice President; Robert A. Regester, Second Vice President and Supervisor of Foundries; G. Schumacher, Secretary; W. S. Riens, Purchasing Agent and assistant to General Manager; W. L. Rogers, Treasurer.

Nearly thirty corporations will be included in this combination, and among them will be the Jordan L. Mott Iron Works, New York City; Monitor Iron Works, New York City; Henry McShane Manufacturing Company, Baltimore; J. Regester & Sons, Baltimore; A. L. Sweet Iron Works, Medina, N. Y.; Beach & Co., Medina, N. Y.; Midvale Foundry Company, Allentown, Penn.; Phoenix Foundry and Machinery Company, Lansdale, Penn.; Hoffman, Bellings & Weller Manufacturing Company, Gadsden, Ala.; Shuster Foundry Company, South Pittsburg, Tenn.; E. L. Tyler & Co., Anniston, Ala.; Alabama Pipe Company, Bessemer, Ala.; Bell Manufacturing Company, Vincennes, Ind.; Rundle-Spence Manufacturing Company, New Orleans; Kingsley Foundry Company, Hammond, Ind.; Wilmington Pipe and Foundry Company Wilmington, Del.; Illinois Malleable Iron Company, Chicago; Humphreys Manufacturing Company, Mansfield, Ohio; Fluskan Tank Manufacturing Company, Aurora, Ill.; C. A. Blessing, Philadelphia; Foran & Abendroth, Flemington, N. J.; Bartlett & Hayward Company, Baltimore, and the Jones Hollow Ware Company, Baltimore.

### SUICIDE AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

#### Wilbur T. Corson of Ardmore, Penn., Found Dead in His Room.

Wilbur T. Corson of Ardmore, Penn., a suburb of Philadelphia, was found dead yesterday in his room at the Astor House. It is thought he committed suicide on Sunday by taking laudanum. Corson registered at the Astor House that day under the name of A. J. Johnson of Norfolk, Va., and was assigned to a room on the second floor. He was not seen by the hotel employes after going to his room except by the chambermaid Monday afternoon, who upon entering the room thought he was sleeping.

Seeing him in the same position yesterday, however, she notified the clerk, and investigation showed that he was dead. An empty bottle labeled laudanum was by his side. The Coroner was notified, and after viewing the body and learning the particulars, pronounced it a case of suicide. Papers in the clothing gave his name, and two brothers-in-law came on from Philadelphia in the afternoon and completed the identification. The body will be sent home this morning.

Corson's relatives thought Corson had committed suicide while temporarily deranged from a severe attack of the grip. The fact that only $3 in cash and some letters showing that he was hard pressed financially were found in his pockets led to the belief that financial troubles caused him to take his life.

Corson was forty-six years of age, and had been employed as bookkeeper for the Thomas Coal Company of Philadelphia, his uncle, Robert C. Thomas, having been one of his employers. He leaves a wife. The laudanum was purchased in Philadelphia.

### Mysterious Death at Long Branch.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 25.—Albert Behrman of 341 South Street, Philadelphia, a guest at the Howland Hotel, was found dead in his room this afternoon. Death is supposed to have been due to heart disease, although there are rumors of suicide. Behrman had been at the hotel for one week, and little is known of him. He was about forty-eight years of age, and said to be single. He told the hotel clerk that he intended to leave to-morrow for Europe. Among his effects was found a card with the following: "In case of accident please notify Dr. C. R. Craig of 341 South Twelfth Street, and also turn over to him my effects."

### Confederate Veterans to Give a Dinner

The monthly meeting of the Confederate Camp of New York was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, with about twenty members present. W. F. Beasley of North Carolina proposed that a dinner be given at which all the ex-Confederate soldiers in the city could be present and that the price be placed at $1 a head. Some one objected to the price of $1, saying that the last dinner cost $1.25. Mr. Beasley offered to pay the extra 25 cents for all who wanted a better dinner. This did not seem to meet with approval, and Mr. Beasley offered to supply three barrels of whisky, which met with general satisfaction. The resolution for a dinner passed and the date was left to the Executive Committee. Resolutions upon the death of W. L. Cox, a member who died in Newark last week, were adopted.

### A New Steamship Line to Brazil.

Santos & Co. of 19 Whitehall Street have for several months been in correspondence with the Government of the State of Para, Brazil, looking toward the establishment of a new line of steamships from New York to the City of Para. The Para State Congress has passed a bill appropriating $50,000 for the project, and the Rio de Janeiro authorities have expressed a willingness to add $200,000 for the same end. The company asks for a guarantee of 7 per cent. interest on $1,000,000 in order to insure the success of its project. The new company, in the event of success, will devote itself largely to the carrying of dressed beef to Para and Rio de Janeiro. There are at present only three lines running to Brazil, and those are more like tramp lines than a regular service. The proposed company will start with three steamers, making tri-weekly trips.

### Men of Note Arriving from Cuba.

Several distinguished persons arrived yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Mexico from Havana. They were Señor Antonio San Miguel, editor and proprietor of La Lucha, a leading Havana paper; Señor Veroz, late an officer in the Spanish Army, and Count Macurejes of Tangier. The Count is a member of the Spanish Cortes, who has been to Cuba on a visit and is on his way to Europe. He is at the Hoffman. Señors San Miguel and Veroz are at the home of Señor Carranca. Señor San Miguel, who is said to favor the annexation of Cuba by the United States, will remain in America for two months.

### Anxious to Serve Ten Days in Jail.

BURLINGTON, N. J., July 25.—Thomas Rogan was arrested last night for slander and sentenced by Justice Smith to pay a fine of $1 and costs. He refused to pay the fine, and accepted the alternative of ten days in the county jail. His fine was paid by friends, but when told that he could leave the jail he refused to go. He was coaxed, remonstrated with, and threatened, but wouldn't leave. Finally Constable Shinn, under the pretext of taking him to the county jail, got Rogan outside and locked the door against him. Rogan tried to force his way back into the jail. He says he will serve the ten days yet.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. Adv.

# LOAN ASSOCIATION'S CASE

## President Walter and the Directorate Offer Their Resignations.

## JAMES L. BELL'S STATEMENT

### Complainant to the State Talks About Judge Foster's Loan to Walter —Foster Reticent.

There is a hearing set down for this morning in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn on the application made by the State for the appointment of a receiver for the New York National Building and Loan Association, of which J. N. Walter is President.

The principal witness against Mr. Walter, the man upon whose representations Bank Superintendent Frederick D. Kilburn asked Attorney General Davies to make the application, will not be there. The man who claims to have lost $50,000 by Mr. Walter's business transactions will probably not be there. Mr. Kilburn has a signed statement from James L. Bell, who made the representations in the case, and this may be used. He has not subpoenaed Mr. Bell.

Mr. Bell and Judge James G. Foster, who advanced Mr. Walter $50,000, which, as alleged, he has not yet paid back, are keenly hostile to the President of the company, and are determined, it is stated, not to let the matter drop if the application is denied to-day. They used vigorous language yesterday in discussing the situation. Judge Foster (formerly of the Supreme Court in Nova Scotia) declined to say what the $50,000 was to be used for, and Mr. Walter's explanation of that point was not in total agreement with that made by Mr. Bell.

President Walter and his fellow-Directors have handed in their resignations, to take effect when their successors are secured, and it was the President's hope yesterday that he would secure these successors, get the Superintendent of Banking to withdraw his application, and so rehabilitate the concern, which, he says, is thoroughly solvent, in public esteem.

In connection with the present action against President Walter, the fact is recalled that this is not the first time the New York National Building and Loan Association has been brought into notoriety. This concern was incorporated in January, 1890, with William F. Thompson President, Wilbur C. Marsh, Secretary, and W. O. Corning, W. A. Carpenter, and W. G. Havens in the Directorate, along with Thompson and Marsh. In October, 1898, this board resigned. Walter went in as President, W. H. Appleton, a patent lawyer, as Secretary, and Judge Foster, Mr. Bell, and Neil McNeal as additional Directors.

In March, 1899, it became known that President Walter had issued a circular to the shareholders, which set forth that under the previous administration $196,000 had been lost. The shareholders, principally working people, were much disturbed, but could do nothing. Mr. Walter told them that those who sold out would lose 23 per cent., but that those who stayed in might recoup their losses, and said that his policy was to loan no money on real estate over ten miles from the City Hall, and that under this safe rule the association would prosper.

Mr. Walter was asked yesterday what Judge Foster ever got for the $50,000 he put in. He said:

"Well, he never got anything. But it didn't go to us. It went to Thompson and Marsh. There was no understanding that he was to get any stock for it. It was paid to secure the good will of the retiring administration. He was elected a Director, and instead of buying stock he got so strenuous in his demands for money that we put him out."

Mr. Walter excused himself for having induced Judge Foster to give up the notes he held as evidences of the $50,000 loan, by saying it was the only thing to do in order to make a proper showing to the Banking Department, and that the man who advanced Foster the $50,000 to put in, a Mr. Van Buren, would get his money back eventually.

"Is your concern solvent?" he was asked.

"It is," was the reply. "We have $700,000 capital and $82,000 surplus, and we don't owe $1,000 outside of our liability to shareholders."

James L. Bell showed yesterday a copy of his communication to Superintendent Kilburn, on which the Superintendent bases his application for a receivership. This included a letter on Dec. 29, 1898, from Walter to Bell, in which Walter referred to the fact that he had given $80,000 in the association's notes to Foster in return for the $50,000 which Foster had advanced him, and asked Bell to get these notes back for him. Walter also wrote Foster a letter on that day, saying:

"If you will surrender me the notes I agree to give you new ones for the same amounts under the same conditions as those now held by you, at any time you may request them after the 16th of January, 1899."

Judge Foster did give back these notes, and now this letter is Foster's only evidence, he says, of the debt.

Mr. Bell said yesterday:

"Walter wanted to get control of the company, and wanted $80,000 for the purpose. He told me that he would pay $25,000 for the use of $50,000 for fifteen days and give me $5,000 in addition for my services in getting him the loan. I went to Judge Foster, and he got a friend to put up the money, and Walter agreed to give him the association's notes for $80,000, of which $5,000 was to be paid to me.

"Judge Foster furnished the loan, and Walter paid the old officers with it in my presence. When Walter got in as President, he issued the association's notes for $80,000 to Judge Foster, and afterward got Foster to give the notes back, and has refused to issue the new ones for them.

"He has paid me all my $5,000 commission except $1,840, and that I am now suing him for. He has paid Judge Foster $2,000 on account.

"Will you be present at the hearing in court?" Mr. Bell was asked.

"No," he said. "Mr. Kilburn wants me he should have sent for me. I am the witness on whose representations he is acting, and yet he has not subpoenaed me, and when I saw Judge Foster at 2 o'clock he had not subpoenaed him."

Judge Foster was not anxious to discuss the matter yesterday, though he spoke bitterly of Mr. Walter.

"I don't want to discuss this matter," he said, "because I cannot make it plain, and, besides, I may do something in the case, so that I am not anxious to talk of it now."

Mr. Walter said yesterday that he had five men, each willing to be a Director in the concern and each worth over a million, whom he thought Superintendent Kilburn would accept in place of the present administration and withdraw the application for a receivership. Two of these men—said to be Edward P. Doyle of Manhattan and Frederick B. Austin of Staten Island—went to Albany yesterday to see Superintendent Kilburn, and there heard it said that he had gone to Saratoga. They had to return without seeing him, in order to be at the hearing this morning.

Attorney General Davies is expected to argue the case in person for the State.

### STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

#### 200 New Members Elected at the Annual Meeting at Lake George.

SARATOGA, July 25.—The New York State Historical Society held its annual meeting at Lake George to-day. In the absence of the President the chair was occupied by Daniel C. Farr of Glens Falls. The following officers were elected: President—James A. Roberts, Buffalo; Vice Presidents—Daniel C. Farr, Glens Falls; Robert C. Alexander, New York, and Pliny C. Sexton, Palmyra; Treasurer—James A. Holden, Glens Falls; Secretary—Morris P. Ferris, Glens Falls, and Assistant Secretary—Robert D. Bascour, Fort Edward.

Of the thirty Trustees all were re-elected with the exception of Dr. A. J. Cepon of Glens Falls, and Pliny T. Sexton of Palmyra, who, being members of the Board of Regents, were ineligible. Charles Stone of Glens Falls and George P. Lawton of Saratoga were elected in their places. Two hundred new members were elected. Reports were formally submitted by the officers. William L. Stone of Mount Vernon offered to donate to the society his entire collection of Revolutionary and Colonial relics as soon as it has a suitable place in which to house them.

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth of Saratoga made an address on historical scenes and incidents of Northern New York.

President Roberts, W. B. Tibbitts, and E. J. West were appointed a Committee on Legislation, with the view to erecting a museum at Caldwell.

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Lot 3—Made of gobelin blue pique, with embroidered polka dots, plain colored pique and imported striped madras, worth $2.00; our price . . 98c

Lot 4—Made of sheer white lawn, trimmed with two rows of fine inserting and three clusters of tan tucks each, running across front, tucked sleeves, worth $1.75; our price . . . . . 98c

Lot 5—Made of sheer white lawn, round yoke back and front, trimmed with varied tucks and hemstitching, running across front, worth $1.85; our price . . . . . 98c

Lot 6—Made of fine half linen, generally called German linen, in pink, blue lavender and ox blood; also plain tinted madras with five rows of inserting running bias across the front, worth $2.50; our price . . . $1.24

Women's Wash Skirts.

Lot 1—Made of good quality linen and white pique, worth $1.25; our price . . . . . 74c

Lot 2—Made of plain white and dotted piques, finished with three folds of white duck, forming tunic effect, worth $3.00; our price . . $1.49

Lot 3—Made of white pique and denim, variously trimmed, worth $4.00; our price . . . . . $2.61

Twenty Thousand Yards of Cambric, Swiss and Nainsook Embroideries.

The lot includes insertings and edgings, from narrow baby beadings to five-inch edgings, worth up to 39c. per yard; our price . . . 10c

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About two hundred yards of Nainsook and Lawn Tuckings, 18 and 27 inches wide, all this season's goods, worth up to $2 per yard; our price 98c

# EQUITABLE AGENTS MEET

## Society's Attempt to Eradicate the Evil of Rebating.

## PRES. ALEXANDER'S SPEECH

### Second Day of the Celebration of the Fortieth Anniversary of the Society's Foundation.

The second of the three days' celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Equitable Life Assurance Society was devoted yesterday to the convention of Equitable agents. The convention, which was held in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria, was opened at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. Addresses of welcome were made by President James W. Alexander and Vice Presidents James H. Hyde and Gage E. Tarbell. President Alexander received an ovation.

Joseph Bowes of Baltimore delivered a eulogy on the late President, Henry B. Hyde. He spoke of the "iron" contracts of past years, and said that years ago it was easier to secure a policy, but harder to collect the insurance after death. He said that Mr. Hyde introduced the tontine policy and the incontestable policy, and by severe examinations before insuring and prompt payments on death the agents' work was rendered easier. He eulogized the character of Mr. Hyde and his devotion to life insurance. He mentioned his industry and attention to his employes.

Just before the adjournment for luncheon, which was served in the Myrtle Room, President Alexander arose and acknowledged the good wishes that had been expressed for him in the speeches of the morning. Then he said he would take occasion to make an important announcement to the agents and managers gathered there in regard to a proposed new system of payments of commissions. The principal change in the system as announced is that agents will receive smaller compensation in connection with first years' premiums and larger for renewals, thus making it to their interest to solicit permanent insurance. The announcement was received with applause. On motion of Mr. Woods, a committee was named by the Chairman to draft

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## TWELVE PAGES.

### THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

The only chance for disagreeable outcome in the matter of the Alaska boundary dispute lies in the secrecy that has been observed officially on both sides as to the essential steps in the negotiations. We are aware that the traditions of diplomacy require great reserve in matters still pending, but the traditions are old and musty and deeply charged with the bacilli of irritation. They come down to us from the time when chicane and intrigue were the rule in diplomacy, and it was they that made it possible, some forty years since, for CAVOUR to "cheat all the chancelleries of Europe by telling the truth." It is high time that Great Britain and the United States recognized that the more frankly their people are informed of what is going on in any business between them the better for all concerned.

For entire reserve is impossible. It has not been maintained in the case of the Alaskan boundary. In the United States various semi-official statements have been given out. In Canada like statements have been made in the press and in Parliament. These have been contradictory, and each side has managed to get the impression that the other has been guilty of misrepresentation, besides having put forth untenable claims. For instance, each party now appears to accuse the other of refusing to arbitrate questions of real difference; that is, of reserving certain essential points whatever may be the decision of the arbitrators. The Canadians have been made to believe that the United States refused a proposition to arbitrate, with a referee to decide if the representatives of each side could not agree; that we then refused to have any referee except from South America; that afterward we refused all arbitration of our claim to Skaguay and Dyea. There has been no means of knowing exactly how much—or, rather, how little—truth there was in these stories. So when Sir CHARLES TUPPER, wishing to fire the Canadian heart against the shrewd opponent who has wrested the Government from him, makes an extravagant speech at Ottawa and uses the ugly word "war," Sir WILFRID LAURIER does not completely answer him, but leaves the Canadian heart not quite afire, but hot and cross

It is all a great pity, and it is not easy to see why it should be at all necessary. No sane person believes that "war" will arise between the two countries over any such question as that of a boundary line in Alaska. So far as we have been able to get at the facts in the case the interpretation by the United States Government of the boundary line is sound. A coast line must in a general way follow the actual shore, and not cut across the mouth of such a channel as the Lynn Canal. That is the contention for which our Government has always stood in the disputes arising out of the fishing rights. But this is precisely the sort of a contention that is a proper subject for arbitration if it cannot be adjusted by direct negotiation. And it is precisely such a matter as public opinion on both sides would be likely to treat with fairness and good sense, if only full information be afforded for the formation of opinion.

The exigencies of politicians, as in the present instance, often seem to require tall talk. But the politicians will be entirely harmless in the presence of a well-informed public. We believe that there will be no trouble, but if there is the slightest danger of it it will be the duty of both Governments promptly to "turn on the lights."

### THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The Hague conference ends with the recommendation to the Governments represented of three conventions or treaties, of which the most important relates to "the pacific settlement of international disputes." The others, relating to the laws and customs of war on land, are not radical in the changes they propose, nor do they have so nearly the unanimous support of the delegates.

The treaty of "pacific settlement" is richly worth the labors of the conference, and will in all human probability be the beginning of a great and beneficent change in the relations of nations and in the possible sum of ordinary human happiness. If adopted by the powers whose delegates join in the recommendation—and these are practically sure to adopt it—it will be the first agreement among great and strong Governments upon a specific means for avoiding war. It is true that the means agreed upon is not conclusive nor is it compulsory on the Governments signing the treaty. But it is an agreement to set up a permanent machinery, always available, which may be resorted to in case of differences, and those who choose to resort to it pledge themselves to abide by the result. Each of the powers is to name a certain number of persons of authority, and from among the body thus made up arbitrators can at any time be chosen. Meanwhile a permanent and continuous bureau is created through which arbitration can be set in motion and all the preparatory steps be readily taken.

The effectiveness of this arrangement lies in the fact that the obstacles to pacific settlement are formally, by common agreement, reduced to the lowest practicable point. In any dispute arising in the future it will not be necessary for either of the parties to propose arbitration; it is already proposed by general consent; there is no yielding of dignity, no sacrifice of pride, no concession of weakness involved. On the contrary, the common opinion of mankind, expressed through the Governments of all the chief nations, by solemn convention, is now declared to be in support of arbitration. The tendency is to make that the line of least resistance, easier to take, more honorable, more sure to win approval of the general conscience, than the old line toward quarreling and war.

It is easy enough to pick flaws in the agreement proposed, and the simplest minded pessimist can imagine difficulties in its working which he can see no way of overcoming. But the plain fact is that the conditions on which nations will or can go to war are changed by this agreement. Ambassador WHITE, over the tomb of GROTIUS, on July 4, delivered an address which is published by The Independent. He imagined the voice of the great advocate of humanity addressing the delegates of the nations at The Hague:

> Go on with your mighty work; avoid, as you would avoid the germs of pestilence, those exhalations of international hatred, which take shape in monstrous fallacies and morbid fictions regarding alleged antagonistic interests. Guard well the treasures of civilization with which each of you is intrusted, but bear in mind that you hold a mandate from humanity. Go on with your work. Pseudo philosophers will prophesy malignantly against you; pessimists will laugh you to scorn; cynics will sneer at you; zealots will abuse you for what you have not done; sublimely unpractical thinkers will revile you for what you have done; ephemeral critics will ridicule you as dupes; enthusiasts, blind to the difficulties in your path and to everything outside their little circumscribed fields, will denounce you as traitors to humanity. Heed them not; go on with your work. Heed not the clamor of zealots, or cynics, or pessimists, or pseudo philosophers, or enthusiasts, or fault finders. Go on with the work of strengthening peace and humanizing war; give greater scope and strength to provisions which will make war less cruel; perfect those laws of war which diminish the unmerited sufferings of populations, and above all give to the world at least a beginning of an effective, practicable scheme of arbitration.

The voice of GROTIUS has been heard and heeded.

### THE TALLULAH LYNCHINGS.

A dispatch from Rome says that the Popolo Romano newspaper of that city reports that "the United States has given assurances that it will prosecute rigorously all who were concerned" in the lynching of five Sicilians at Tallulah, La., last week. We fear that our Roman contemporary has quite forgotten the outcome of Marquis RUDINI'S efforts to obtain from our Government an assurance of that nature seven years ago, when the massacre of eleven Italian prisoners in New Orleans was the subject of a diplomatic correspondence with Mr. BLAINE, then Secretary of State. A reperusal of that correspondence would convince The Popolo Romano that its report about the assurances given by our Government cannot very well be true.

It is generally assumed that foreigners are nearly incapable of comprehending the dual nature of our governmental system, such a thing as the exclusive jurisdiction of a State in matters with which the Federal Government can no more meddle than it can meddle with the affairs of Mexico or Switzerland being too difficult for their mental grasp. Yet Minister PORTER reported to Mr. BLAINE that he found the Under Secretary of the Italian Foreign Office — Minister RUDINI being absent—"thoroughly acquainted with the division between the Federal and State jurisdictions in criminal proceedings under our Constitution." If that well-informed functionary has not left the public service at Rome we may hope that Italy will not in the present matter repeat the mistakes she made in the case of the New Orleans murders.

The treaty of 1871 between Italy and the United States declares that "the citizens of each of the high contracting parties shall receive, in the States and Territories of the other, the most constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or shall be granted to the natives, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed on the natives." Relying upon this clause but misconstruing its meaning as applied to the United States, Marquis RUDINI, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a telegram of instructions to the Italian Minister at Washington, under date of March 24, 1891, wrote as follows: "Our requests to the Federal Government are very simple. Some Italian subjects, acquitted by American Magistrates, have been murdered in prison while under the immediate protection of the authorities. Our right, therefore, to demand and obtain the punishment of the murderers and an indemnity for the victims is unquestionable." Later this extremely injudicious demand was modified, and our Government was asked to give an assurance that the guilty parties should be brought to justice and that the principle of an indemnity to the relatives of the victims should be recognized. While Mr. BLAINE was engaged in explaining that our Constitution requires that in criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of trial by a jury of the State or district wherein the crime was committed Marquis RUDINI instructed Baron FAVA to leave Washington. It is supposed that in taking this extreme step he was greatly influenced by considerations of home politics, for certainly nothing had arisen that warranted a rupture of diplomatic relations. The upshot of the matter was that the New Orleans Grand Jury reported that its examination of the subject failed to disclose facts justifying an indictment, so that the members of the mob went unpunished, while the Government made an indemnity payment of 125,000f. for the families of the victims. The Italian Foreign Office expressed its satisfaction with the indemnity and dropped the subject of punishing the murderers.

The demands of Marquis RUDINI were too brusquely made, and the requirement that our Government give a positive assurance that conviction and punishment should be the foreordained result of a criminal trial in a case over which it had no jurisdiction ought never to have been made. We trust that in the Foreign Office at Rome the record of the correspondence with Mr. BLAINE will be examined in season to prevent a repetition of this error in the Tallulah case. The five Italians who were lynched at that place were evidently bad and dangerous men. The town had grown tired of their murderous practices, and when they assailed and tried to kill Dr. HODGE the entire population appears to have turned out to put the desperadoes out of the way. But the members of the New Orleans Mafia were also murderers. The important point is that in the one case as in the other they were unconvicted. Their innocence was to be presumed, at least Italy is justified in insisting that the Louisiana way of shooting and hanging Italian subjects before conviction is a violation of the provisions of the treaty for which we owe reparation.

In the Tallulah case as in the New Orleans case a defect of our system is revealed which was frankly admitted by President HARRISON in his annual message following the Blaine-Rudini correspondence. The Federal Government makes treaties in which it enters into engagements to protect the lives and property of aliens. But when aliens are massacred or lynched it is quite beyond its power to bring the murderers to trial or to assure the injured Government that they shall be tried and if found guilty punished. That is naturally the first demand to be made in such cases. The obvious remedy is to provide by Constitutional amendment or act of Congress that the United States shall have jurisdiction of crimes involving violations of treaties. If the Attorney General could at once instruct a United States Grand Jury to inquire into the Tallulah lynching the Department of State would have a good and satisfactory answer to make to the representations of the Italian Foreign Office.

### "OOM PAUL" AND THE TRANSVAAL.

The latest dispatches seem to leave it doubtful whether the disagreement of President KRUEGER with his Volksraad has or has not led him to the length of resigning his office. It is quite certain that there is nobody else capable of guiding the republic with so sure a hand. There is nobody else so capable of withstanding the successive waves of modern civilization that are breaking and advancing over the Transvaal. There is nobody else capable of standing so like a "bull-god," to use ROSSETTI'S image, until the successive waves of progress break over him and "blind him with Destiny." And this the Boers ought to know, and do know. They are as stubborn as he, very likely. They are all very stubborn people. Hence Mr. KIPLING'S expression of "mule rule in the Transvaal." But they know perfectly that he is the only man among them capable of coping with the forces of modern civilization that confront them, capable of beating them off, even for a time. And he on his part is engaged in a duel to the death with the only man in South Africa whom he recognizes as, in will and intellect, his equal—with CECIL RHODES. It is incredible that he should have withdrawn from this contest, which is his life, except under an irresistible pressure.

Such a case seems by no means to be made out by the present complication, so far as we can understand it. The circumstances indicate, or would in this favored land indicate, that the President is in some kind of dynamite "ring" or trust or monopoly, and that fact explains his attitude. But, frankly speaking, that is quite incredible. The Dutch of the Transvaal are a people in a state of arrested development. They are not much different from the Dutch of this island two centuries and a quarter or a half ago. That is to say, they are a simple-minded, Bible-reading, God-fearing people, who have no notion how the world outside of them is going. But just as no Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam could have retained his influence if he had been known or believed to be concerned in an individual job, to the detriment and at the expense of the small burghers, so it is absolutely certain that President KRUEGER could not retain his ascendency for a day if he were commonly suspected to be pursuing personal and private interests at the expense of the public interest of the Transvaal. The very minimum of political shrewdness would teach him that if he had any private interests they should not be produced in public, and he has shown that he has very much more than the minimum. It behooves us all to remember that in this conflict, as CICERO said about the contest between POMPEY and CAESAR, there is something on each side to be approved. And certainly the President of the Transvaal could not hold his people in the idiotic-heroic attitude which they have assumed if he had, or they believed that he had, private axes of his own to grind.

### NAVIES, AND NAVIES.

When the Kaiser of Germany starts out to conciliate anybody he slavers him all over, like the anaconda in GOLDSMITH'S "Animated Nature." But between his national and his personal effusion he seems to be in danger of going a little too far.

He has already ordered his delegates to the Peace Conference to rally enthusiastically around a certain proposition, quite irrespectively of its merits, upon the simple ground that France has proposed it, and that it is the only thing France has proposed. We have remarked upon this singular method of "running" a national delegation to an international peace conference. But that is a trifle compared to the "taffy" with which the unscrupulous man has been smearing the French Navy. "In my opinion," he is as credibly reported to have said as he is reported to have said anything about it, "in my opinion, it is superior to the British Navy."

Let us hope that the unscrupulous conciliator qualified this statement and did not make it absolute. Let us hope he said that "per capita" or "per horsepower" it was superior, and not absolutely. Numerically we believe the French Navy is superior, in the number of men on the rolls, that is, to the British Navy. But, as unqualified, only think what gasps of horror this statement is calculated to excite in English-speaking wardrooms. The most bigoted American naval officers believe that British men-of-war have still the right to keep the sea. The most bigoted British naval officers who have read the history of their own navy admit the right of Americans to go to sea in armed ships. But neither class admit the right to float to any other nationality whatever, and to see a Frenchman or a "Dutchman" or a "Dago" afloat in a so-called warship afflicts them with a sense of presumption bordering on impudence. And now comes a gentleman whose own naval traditions show a lacuna between the Hanseatic pirates and the present German Navy, which has not been "proved" and which has been said to consist exclusively of "paper and bad manners," and maintains that the navy which, when it was last seen in competition was seen to be beaten in and driven out of every sea on the globe by the British fleet, ! uperior, in his opinion, to the English Navy. Of course, what the Kaiser desired was merely to say something nice, and of course he overdid it. How tremendously he did overdo it! Suppose that his encouragement should help to induce the French Navy to pit itself against the British Navy. His responsibility would be very serious. But he was not thinking of that. Without doubt the French Navy, equally without doubt the Prussian Navy, is, on paper, everything that could be desired. But when it comes to sea fighting we desire some traditions of victory and a "record" or two. It is about two centuries ago since JOHN DRYDEN observed that there is no intelligent Englishman who will not admit that the French understand the art of war better than the English do, while, added "glorious JOHN," there is no Englishman, intelligent or not, who entertains the smallest doubt that the English could beat the French.

### TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Though even the most skillful doctors are often helpless when confronted by cases of apoplexy like that of which a prominent "Christian Scientist" died in Poughkeepsie on Sunday, the event still has its lesson and its warning. Possibly enough, medical science could have done no more for Mrs. BARNES, after the attack came, than it did for Col. INGERSOLL after he was stricken, but very possibly indeed it could have warded off the malady for months or years, if the proper treatment had been begun in time, and if the endangered woman had received and heeded good advice as to precautions, dietary and other, which she should take. So, though this is hardly an instance of "Christian Science" murder, or even of homicide, yet the woman's death at that particular time was in all likelihood unnecessary, and there is at least a chance that prompt and vigorous ministration of a saner kind than that which she received from the wretched exorcists would have saved her. Another bearing of the case, however, is better worth consideration than these balanced uncertainties. The physician who was summoned by Mrs. BARNES'S relatives, after there was nothing for him to do and simply in the hope that he would relieve them of certain irksome formalities, very wisely refrained from lending himself to any such purpose. He refused to issue a death certificate and turned the case over to the Coroner, where it belonged. That official seems to have had a much less clear comprehension of his duty. Instead of ordering an inquest of the most searching and strict kind, he decided that no investigation was necessary, and so the exorcists were spared almost all publicity and annoyance. This leniency was worse than injudicious; it established an evil and dangerous precedent, and opens the way to the commission of deeds of all degrees of criminality. There is no reason to suspect anything of this sort in this case, but it would have been well to demand the most rigorous proof that all was right, in order that there should be no excuse for failing to do so in cases where the presumption of innocence is not so strong.

—Emperor WILLIAM, always thoroughly convinced in his own mind of his own goodness and greatness, appears to be making special efforts just now to inspire the same conviction in the minds of others. To be, more explicit, he seems suddenly to have awakened to the practical value of popularity. To be sure, he still preserves all of his severity toward those of his own subjects who manifest any hesitation about admitting even his extremest claims, but with foreigners he certainly has relaxed, and by small but significant courtesies is demonstrating a desire to win admiration where he cannot command it. Did he not have a heart to heart talk with Mr. JOHN WANAMAKER the other day, and has he not this week visited Mr. HOWARD GOULD on that gentleman's charming yacht? Here there could have been no question of national diplomacy, simply a yearning for sympathy and appreciation from the citizens of a Republic in which crowned heads and divine rights are not always treated with solemnest reverence. No doubt both Mr. WANAMAKER and Mr. GOULD were kind to the Kaiser, and received his timid advances in the most cordial spirit. Who wouldn't?

—Some very sensible views on the alleged demand for speed at sea are expressed by Mr. T. H. ISMAY, in a letter to The London Times. The letter was written for the purpose of denying the widely published statement that the new White Star steamer Oceanic is to be provided with more boilers and furnaces than her original plans called for, and will be able to land her passengers on Tuesday afternoon instead of Wednesday morning. Mr. ISMAY asserts that his company does not aspire to gratify the desire for extreme celerity, and calls renewed attention to an official circular issued when the order for the Oceanic was given. That document, with entire truth, said: "The great bulk of ocean travelers, though they may be silent upon the subject, have no sympathy with and not much respect for the policy which compels the master of a ship to ignore fogs and head seas, and drive his ship at full speed regardless of possible collisions with derelicts, icebergs, and other ships. They want to cross the ocean in comfort and safety. The reckless driving of Atlantic liners, through fog especially, is dangerous and causes serious anxiety to all intelligent people." Indeed, it does, but why didn't Mr. ISMAY go on and say that nobody except the managers of steamship lines—and that part of the public willing to accept managerial statements on trust—ever felt a doubt about the increased danger that comes from fast running through fogs, or lent even a pretended credence to the crazy theory that such running, by decreasing the duration of peril, also decreases its amount. There never was any public demand for speed at the expense of safety, but every Captain knows that not only a demand, but commands, for it, at just that expense, often come from the men safe ashore in steamship offices.

—Difficult as it is, as a general rule, to draw distinctions between deadly assaults by strikers upon men whose only offense is to go quietly about the performance of their work or business, yet is it both easy and accurate to say that the attack made Monday on Dr. R. P. FROELICH was a peculiarly and abnormally outrageous one. A physician engaged in the practice of his profession, and while alleviating human suffering, is hedged about with a sort of sacredness which is recognized and respected no less in the lowest slums than on fashionable avenues, and yet Dr. FROELICH, simply because he, in answer to a "call," had gone to where an injured non-union conductor was lying in the street, and had dressed the man's wounds, was waylaid on his way home by a crowd of strikers and beaten and kicked in the most brutal manner. This act was more despicable, though less terrible, than even the use of nitroglycerine as an economic and industrial argument, and the men who were guilty of it deserve—but then the measure of their offense cannot be expressed.

—While ex-Gov. HOGG was here he rather tried to belittle the importance of his Fourth of July speech in Tammany Hall, but to his political cronies in Texas he expresses a proud realization of the weight of the blow which he dealt, or thinks he dealt, to Mr. BRYAN'S Democratic foes in New York. The Galveston News publishes a communication which the ex-Governor sent in response to congratulations received from Col. JOHN LOVEJOY of that city. "I am proud of Texas," he wrote, "of my friends, of the plain people," and with this as an introduction continues as follows: "I am grateful to the good Lord for granting me the power of consistency to stand by my convictions at all times, on all occasions, regardless of environments. The plain people have always been my friends. Should calumniators drive them from me to their own discredit, I cannot be driven from them and their cause by any power, however subtle, seductive, or formidable. To speak for them here is much different (as was once supposed) from speaking for them in Texas. Men now are boldly talking for them all over this section who were silent as dead kissing bugs before the memorable Fourth." The clause in parentheses is heavily underscored in the original, but even that doesn't reveal exactly what it means.

### NEGRO LABORERS AND STRIKES.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Thanks for your yesterday's editorial, "Building for the Future," to which I say amen. Argus-eyed sociologists who have studied the race troubles of the South and the alienation between labor and capital of the North see the adjustment of these conditions in the epoch-making movement inaugurated by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company and "contractors in Portsmouth," (Va.,) in the employment of negro labor, which "gave such satisfaction that more were asked for." If, indeed, the employers of labor would follow the "conspicuous example of Mr. C. P. Huntington," we believe that vested interest would be more secure from the lawless spirit that underlies the American strikes and periodic outbursts of labor against the hen that lays the golden egg. The special reasons why the collar manufacturing establishments, the mills, foundries, railroad and other corporations, factories, machine shops, and every avenue of industry should be thrown open to negro laborers on the same terms as other American citizens are cogent:

First—Because negro laborers are loyal to their employers, never becoming "particeps criminis" to movements that jeopardize the interests of their employers. This is their unsullied record for the consecutive period of 250 years. In all the avenues of industry where the colored laborers have been employed, they have done exactly what they are doing now, not only in the shipyards at Newport News, and with the contractors in Portsmouth, (Va.,) but elsewhere as well they have given "satisfaction." A recent public noteworthy example of the colored man's loyalty to his employer was seen out in Illinois, where, at Brush's coal mines, his (Superintendent Brush's) white miners went on a strike; but, says the report, "the negroes whom he had employed remained loyal to him."

Second—The negro laborers are not given to thrusting "demands" in their employer's face all the time. Although they, in common with their Caucasian brothers, are very fond of chicken, they cannot be made to kill the hen that lays the golden egg. The colored people know that invested capital is the source of the workingman's income, and they have the intelligence to appreciate that fact. Consequently the negro is not going to belittle his opportunity for making a livelihood. The negro laborer knows that when capital is "tied up," why, his chances to earn his bread and butter have diminished. The negroes' intelligence leads them to realize that the meal in their barrel and the oil in their cruse can only be replenished by the sweat of their brow. Hence, to cripple, destroy, or incapacitate in any manner his employer is suicidal to his and his neighbors' best interests. "Organized labor," says Dirle, (quoted by The Literary Digest, New York, of July 1, Page 6,) "as it exists today, is a menace to industry," and nowhere in the history of the race have the negro laborers allied themselves with lawlessness. The spirit of lawlessness that is now behind the strikes throughout the land is foreign to the colored laborer. Nowhere on the continent have they defied the "majesty" of the Commonwealth or resorted to violence in any form to gain a point.

Third—Then the negro is a workman that needeth not be ashamed of himself. A recent Southern authority, in writing on this topic, says: "The negro is becoming skilled in the mechanical arts, and there is no possible hindrance to his efforts in that direction." Certain organizations may continue to draw the line on the colored mechanic, but when the Newport News Shipbuilding Company refuses to draw the color line among its employes, and when other large concerns go and do likewise, the deathknell to "riot's red hand" as a menace to industry will have been sounded. On this point a noted thinker, in The Literary Digest of June 19, 1899, Page 217, says: "The white man who would close the shop or factory against a black man seeking an opportunity to earn an honest living is but half free; the white man who withholds from his black brother any opportunity which he himself would possess, is but half free." So that it is to the best interests of capital and of profit to the labor field to see to it that the dusky sons of Ham play an important part in the drama of industry. In the shipyards of Newport News and in the watch case factory at Riverside, N. J., and elsewhere he is acting well his part. When employers in general do as Mr. Huntington and Mr. Zurbrug of Riverside, N. J., have done, the "labor problem" and "negro problem" will pass away as the mist before the rising sun or the stars before the dawn.

REV. JOS. BODDY.
Troy, N. Y., July 24, 1899.

### DUPLICATE STREET SIGNS.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Your issue of to-day contains the solution of the street-lamp problem of how to benefit the trolley riders by placing cross-street signs where they can be read from the cars. Put the lamp signs back to their old positions. Let the Commissioner duplicate the cross-street numbers or names on the car-track side of the lamps, and the thing is done. This would be a benefit at a small cost, and not a drawback connected with it, as we now have, when hundreds of signs are changed in streets remote from trolley lines, and hundreds more that the Commissioner thinks have been changed are not yet reached and perhaps will not be. Your correspondent "H. M. P." cannot circulate about the city much if he meets only uniformity in street signs at present. My experience as a city salesman is to the contrary. The signs are in a mess, partly owing to the lamp cleaners neglecting to change the old frames that have not held glass for years, hence do not need cleaning and are not thought of.

It is to be hoped Mr. Kearny will institute the double naming on streets needing same and a return to the old system elsewhere in the city. Start early and get the job done before Dewey and some thousands of strangers come to town in October, or the police will think strike work is play to directing the "lost in New York."

L. I. N.
New York, July 25, 1899.

### Street Sign System Perplexing.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In regard to names on street lamps, permit me to give a specimen of my experiences since this modern Moses would have us looking backward. I was riding down Broadway, and was not quite sure of my street, and being rather pushed for time I was anxious not to pass it, particularly, that in accordance with what you say, "leaving a New York street car is an act for which preparation that takes some time is usually required." When I came about to where I thought my cross street should be I saw the idiotic-poor-lonely-one-to-four-corners-post, and all I could see was, Broadway, this lonesome post being on the far corner, and until the car was stopping—they seldom do stop—I could not see the name of the cross street, and I came near being thrown down when I finally got to where I could jump off. In driving, this crisscross idea of naming streets is excessively annoying, for when the post is on the far corner it is quite impossible to see the name of the cross street until too late—if other vehicles are passing—to turn into one's street. If we must change, let "one who reads street names" idea be adopted, which, I think, solves the problem exactly.

ONE WHO WANTS TO KNOW "WHERE HE IS AT."
New York, July 25, 1899.

### American Champions Not There.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In an editorial on "International Athletics," referring to the late contest in England between Yale and Harvard and Oxford and Cambridge, I find the remark: "Still, the team (Yale and Harvard) was undoubtedly representative."

Representative of what? Certainly not of collegiate athletic ability in the United States.

Can it be unknown to intelligent Americans, or forgotten so soon, that at the intercollegiate contests on the Polo Grounds only last May the University of Pennsylvania scored nearly as many points as Yale, Harvard, and Princeton combined, and beat the two former by a score of (as I remember it) 57 to 48?

What amazing assurance in Yale and Harvard pretending under such circumstances to "represent" with such a decidedly inferior team American collegiate athletics!

Compare the scores at the Polo Grounds with those at the late games, and then, if you can justify the action of the pretenders who have brought humiliation to American amateur sport when success would have been certain if the colleges of America had been represented by their true champion, the University of Pennsylvania. For the glory of the flag.

JUSTITIA.
New York, July 25, 1899.

### Why Brooklyn Rejoices.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

LOCAL TAX RATE 2.36.

The Lowest Figure Brooklyn Has Known in Seventeen Years.

MANHATTAN RATE IS 2.48.

### NUGGETS.

**Hard to Masticate.**

Mr. Dukane—Jonesy indulged in a linguistic diet yesterday.

Mr. Gaswell—What do you mean by that?

Mr. Dukane—Northside made him eat his words.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

**Not a Hand-Me-Down.**

Grubbs—Perkins seems to be a self-made man.

Stubbs—Well, if you ever saw him when his wife was around you would think he was made to order.—Ohio State Journal.

**Not Sure of the Name.**

"I have an awful pain in my back," said an old lady to her doctor in Topeka. "Probably you have rheumatism," responded the doctor. "Mebby it is, doctor, but Sister Mary thinks I've got the limburger."—Kansas City Journal.

**She Didn't Need To.**

"Do you dahnce on your toes, Miss Quickwit?"

"Never, Mr. Clumsey. Other people do it for me."

And he didn't know just what she meant until he tried to get another dance with her.—Colorado Springs Gazette.

**A Record-Breaker.**

Miles—There is a man over in that museum who has lived for forty days on water.

Giles—Pshaw! That's nothing. I have an uncle who has lived for nearly forty years on water.

Miles—Impossible!

Giles—Not at all. He's a sea Captain.—Chicago Daily News.

### A BALLADE OF PEACE.

Clinton Scollard in Northern Christian Advocate.

When will it come, that golden day,
(What kindling joy if it were near!)
When rancorous strife shall pass away,
And war's arbitrament austere?
When the grim spectres Want and Fear
For aye shall seek their grisly den,
The time of which we yearn to hear,
Of "peace on earth, good-will to men"?

Longer than sage's tongue can say,
Longer than knows the wisest seer,
Contention has held sanguine sway
Upon this racked and riven sphere;
Gone are the days of bow and spear,
Yet seems, alas, as far as then
The beatific dawn and clear
Of "peace on earth, good-will to men"!

Shall we despair? Nay, brother, nay!
Though dark the distance be and drear;
Beneath hale Hope's illuming ray
The girdling gloom will disappear.
Then let grim guns salute the ear,
Through Faith's fair guidance we may ken
His kingdom, whom our hearts revere,
Of "peace on earth, good-will to men"!

ENVOY.

O Prince of Peace, that hast no peer,
Grant us thy blessing once again!
And haste the long-dreamed hour and dear
Of "peace on earth, good-will to men"!

## PEACE CONFERENCE RESULT

### William T. Stead's Review of the Work Done at The Hague.

### ARBITRATION PLAN PRAISED

**Considered the Commencement of a New Epoch—Prominence of the American Delegates.**

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THE HAGUE, July 25.—I have seen the American delegates and they talked freely about the Peace Conference, but refused to make a statement about the results before the conference rises. The following, however, may be accepted as a fairly accurate summary of the views they entertain:

The conference achieved a great success—much greater than the delegates anticipated—and the result was achieved largely by the amour propre of capable men from all parts of the world, determined to accomplish something worth their assembling together. The result surprised all of them, and the magnitude of the gains is imperfectly understood even by the conference.

The establishment of a permanent court of arbitration on the American principle of revision, plus the French declaration of the duty of neutrals to recommend disputing powers to resort to the arbitration court rather than war, represents vast progress in the evolution of human society. The recognition of the duty to represent to disputants the desirability of resorting to the arbitration court entails no obligation on the Americans inconsistent with their traditional policy. This is made absolutely clear by the declaration signed by the American delegation, read in full at the conference to-day, and entered on the records.

Mr. Low was busily engaged to-day upon the elaboration of the final act recording the work of the conference. Mr. Holls has achieved a position of influence much greater than that of many of the first delegates, and Capt. Crozier is much admired for his plucky fight in support of his amendment to the Russian resolution on the dum-dum bullet.

The relations between the American and other delegates, notably the English, German, and Russian, have been extremely friendly. The Englishmen and Americans acted throughout almost like a joint delegation. This was due to no arrangement or direction, but solely because both nations found common grounds of defense, common interests, civilization, and humanity. The only point on which the English delegates failed to support the Americans was the resolution forbidding the capture of private property at sea. To this the English representatives were not opposed; but, the British Cabinet being divided, the delegates had no instructions regarding the matter, and abstained from taking action.

After the arbitration convention is signed it will probably be open to the adhesion of all other powers, not represented at the conference, on condition that no original signatory of the convention objects. This right to blackball any power wishing to join the convention was insisted upon by Italy, in order to prevent the adhesion of the Pope, and by England, on account of the Transvaal. It is hoped that all the South American States will come in.

It is the unanimous opinion of all the American delegates that the conference begins a new epoch, and that the good seed now sown will bear a rich harvest hereafter.

WILLIAM T. STEAD.

## WINDING UP THE CONFERENCE.

**Concessions to the United States and Great Britain—Treaties Open Until Dec. 31, 1899.**

THE HAGUE, July 25.—An arrangement was agreed to to-day with regard to the objection raised by the American delegates to the International Peace Conference to the use of the word "duty" in Article 27 of the final act in a way that would imply an obligation on the part of the United States to interfere in disputes between European Governments, and vice versa. The word "duty" was retained, but on the motion of the American delegation a definitive declaration was inserted that nothing in the arbitration convention should impose an obligation upon the United States to interfere in European affairs, or vice versa.

At the plenary sitting of the conference this afternoon, in deference to Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation, and in order to secure unanimity, the Danish delegates consented that the reference to the landing of cables be struck out of the list contained in Article 53 of the Convention on the Laws of War.

Turkhan Pasha, head of the Turkish delegation, made formal adhesion to the arbitration convention on condition that Turkey's recourse thereto be purely optional.

The Third Committee met this afternoon to hear the report upon the arbitration scheme proposed by Chevalier Deschamps, the Belgian delegate, which the committee approved, and the Plenary Conference afterward adopted without modification. The conference also approved the final act, and then proceeded to consider the preambles and appendices of the conventions and declarations.

The question whether Governments not represented at the conference may, by accepting the terms of the arbitration convention, secure the advantages thereof without first obtaining the consent of all the signatory powers, occasioned a long discussion. It is said that the Vatican has such a right, but that the Transvaal has not. The conference rose without deciding the question.

It is understood that about half the powers, including those forming the Dreibund, will sign the Arbitration Convention immediately. It has been decided that the various conventions shall remain open for signature by the several powers until Dec. 31, 1899.

### AMERICAN DELEGATES PRAISED.

**Their Declaration of Monroeism an Answer to European Critics.**

LONDON, July 26.—The Hague correspondent of The Times pays a tribute to the high esteem in which the American delegates are held by the whole conference on account of the manner in which they conciliated conflicting views and smoothed away friction, and says:

"To-day's American declaration of Monroeism sets at naught the basest insinuations of those Continental politicians and journalists who represent the United States as elated over their victory over Spain, and as eager to mix in European affairs."

### MATCH FACTORY SHUTS DOWN.

**Matawan Plant Said to Have Been Bought by Diamond Company.**

MATAWAN, N. J., July 25.—The Colonial Match Company's plant passed this afternoon from the possession of the Johnson Brothers into the hands of F. C. Eaton and Stephen Van Wyck. A few minutes after the transfer was made the factory closed down, and notices were posted that it would not resume until further notice. It is said there is little probability of a notice of resumption ever being posted.

Eaton and Van Wyck are said to be agents of the Diamond Match Company, and acted for that corporation in buying the local plant. The Johnson brothers started business here about six months ago in a small way. Their business grew rapidly, and they formed a stock company, taking the name of the Colonial Match Company. They held within a share or two of the total issue of the company. Sixty hands were employed, and it was expected the firm would enlarge very shortly.

It is said the purchasers paid the owners $50,000 spot cash for everything. The sale is a disappointment to Matawan, as the plant had come to be looked upon as a fixture here.

**To Inaugurate Yale's New President.**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 25.—It was announced to-day that the date for the inauguration of President-elect Hadley of Yale has been fixed for Oct. 18. A committee is perfecting elaborate arrangements.

**Voting Machines for Buffalo.**

BUFFALO, July 25.—Mayor Diehl to-day signed the contract which binds the city to buy 110 standard voting machines, at a cost of $55,000. The machines will be used in the November election.

# KRUEGER STILL IN OFFICE

## Transvaal President's Resignation Was Only Conditional.

## DYNAMITE MONOPOLY'S POWER

### Believed to Control the Action of Krueger, While the Volksraad Is Its Opponent.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, July 26.—The South African question remains in statu quo. Advices from the Cape say that Krüger resigned only conditionally.

At Pretoria the general impression is that Krüger and the Volksraad are at violent odds over the proposed cancellation of the dynamite monopoly. Several Americans who live in Johannesburg have asserted in London that Krüger's domination was for his personal benefit, as well as for that of the Boers generally. In the days before the Jameson raid the man who stood between Krüger and those who were willing to pay for protection was well known. It is considered not improbable that the dynamite monopoly may have Krüger in its power.

Pending developments, further discussion of the Outlanders' demands has been suspended.

According to the Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail President Krüger's resignation is regarded as a cute move to create a crisis for the purpose of tiding over the interval until the rainy season begins. The correspondent says that the Dutch extremists ascribe it to a deep British game for the pensioning of President Krüger in order to allow the seizure of the country.

The Volksraad, while maintaining its opposition to President Krüger's views on the dynamite concession, is said to have given its assurance that it still has the utmost confidence in the President, and it is believed that he has withdrawn his resignation. As to the difference of opinion on the question of the dynamite concession, Gen. P. J. Joubert, Vice President of the republic, and the majority of the Volksraad favor cancellation of the monopoly, while President Krüger supports it. The minority of the Volksraad desires to buy out the company.

PRETORIA, July 25.—Amicable relations between the Volksraad and President Krüger have been restored. The conspiracy case against ex-British officers has been withdrawn, and the remaining prisoners were released to-day.

CAPE TOWN, July 25.—It is understood that President Krüger has definitely abandoned the idea of resigning.

# FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY.

### Satisfaction at Washington Over the Reciprocity Arrangement—Large Shipments Affected.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The signing of the Franco-American reciprocity treaty is accepted in official quarters here as not only a desirable trade arrangement, but also another evidence of he friendly political ties between the two countries. Expressions to this effect were exchanged during the latter days of the negotiations between those highest in authority on both sides, and it is understood that President McKinley, in particular, was desirous that there should be no failure in a negotiation which promised to establish another friendly bond between the countries.

In a personal way, it is regarded as a noteworthy achievement of the French Ambassador, who in his comparatively brief residence here has not only been instrumental in arranging this treaty, but has performed another important service by acting as peacemaker between the United States and Spain. The officials on both sides are refraining from any expressions of triumph over the results, as they say each side has secured a fair equivalent for what it has given and that the trade of both countries will be much benefited.

The shipments of the United States to France are considerably more than those coming from France. Last year the American exports to France exceeded 500,000,000f., while the trade from France amounted to about 250,000,000f. More than half of this traffic will be influenced by the rates established in the new treaty. In the case of the French shipments, goods worth 50,000,000f. are on the free list, while another 50,000,000f. of goods are not influenced by the treaty, leaving shipments valued at 150,000,000f. to be directly affected by the new rates. The value of American goods affected is even greater than this, owing to the larger amount of American exports.

### TREATY ATTACKED IN FRANCE.

#### Reciprocal Agreement Denounced as Harmful to French Industries.

PARIS, July 25.—At the meeting of the Cabinet to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, announced the signing of the France-American commercial treaty, France giving a minimum tariff in exchange for favored-nation treatment.

The République Française, referring to the reciprocity treaty, says:

"Washington dispatches announce the consummation of the Franco-American treaty. An enormous blunder, against which we endeavored to put the Government on its guard, has then been consummated, and MM. Millerand and Delcassé have betrayed French industry and agriculture to the United States, and in these two branches of our national production ruins will be heaped on ruins.

"True, the treaty has not yet been ratified, and we affirm that it will not be without discussion. Industrial and agricultural associations on every side are, indeed, becoming agitated and manifold protests are being made; and when the Chamber reassembles the Government will find itself face to face with an opposition formidably equipped with arguments, and which will energetically lay bare the fatal consequences of the convention which so cruelly betrays French interests."

### Mr. Balfour's Fifty-first Birthday.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, July 25.—Mr. Balfour, Government leader in the House of Commons, was congratulated to-day upon reaching the age of fifty-one. He has held a seat in the House since 1874, and in the three Governments formed by his uncle, Lord Salisbury, has acted as leader of the Conservative Party.

### For a Nicaragua-Honduras Alliance.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 25.—President Zalaya of Nicaragua has gone to meet Gen. Terencio Sierra, President of the Republic of Honduras, in the Gulf of Conchagua, on the coast of Salvador, with the object of making an offensive and defensive treaty between Nicaragua and Honduras.

### Norwegian Consular Flag Adopted.

CHRISTIANIA, July 25.—It is said that the Government has decided to proclaim a law introducing a purely Norwegian flag for consulates. The fact will be notified to the powers through the Sweden-Norwegian Foreign Minister.

### Louvre Shop-Lifting Case Dismissed.

PARIS, July 25.—With regard to the case of alleged shoplifting at the Louvre, with which the name of Miss Hobbs, an American, was associated, the management of the Louvre has withdrawn the charge and explains that there was a mistake.

### Venezuela Arbitrators Entertained.

PARIS, July 25.—Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, and a member of the Venezuela Arbitration Commission, entertained his colleagues of the commission at dinner to-day.

### Spanish Financial Arrangements.

MADRID, July 25.—The Bank of Spain will be authorized to raise its circulation to $2,500,000,000 pesetas. Loans to the Treasury will be made at 2½ per cent. and private loans at 5 per cent.

### Right Railway Builder Dead.

BASEL, Switzerland, July 25.—Nicholas Ruggenbach, the builder of the Righi Railway, is dead.

## BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE PLAN.

### Agreement Between the Imperial and Colonial Authorities.

LONDON, July 25.—In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon. William St. John Brodrick, replying on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, said the general lines of the agreement for the construction of the Pacific cable had been reached between the imperial and colonial authorities.

The Government had been informed, Mr. Brodrick said, by the Eastern Telegraph Company that it was prepared to lay a cable from South Africa to Australia without pecuniary assistance of any kind, and that on receipt of landing rights for the new cable it would forthwith reduce the Australian rate to four shillings a word.

## QUEEN VICTORIA'S EYESIGHT.

LONDON, July 25.—Truth says to-day: "The Queen has been undergoing a course of treatment for ten weeks for her eyes, as advised by Prof. Pagenstecher of Wiesbaden, and I am rejoiced to say with the most successful result. The Queen's eyesight is no longer in danger, and an operation will be unnecessary.

"Her Majesty now wears powerful glasses of unusually large size and with black rims, which were ordered by Prof. Pagenstecher, and when she is obliged to use artificial light she prefers a shaded wax candle."

## KAUTZ AND THE GERMAN NAVY.

BERLIN, July 26.—The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes a letter, the writer of which complains that Rear Admiral Kautz, when leaving Apia, had the American and British anthems performed by the band of his ship, but omitted to order that the German anthem be played while passing the German cruiser which lay in the harbor, the crew of which was ready to give the usual cheers, but stepped back in silence when the omission was noticed.

## FUNERAL OF THE CZAROWITCH.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—The funeral of the Czarowitch will take place at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow.

A wreath of flowers sent by the French Government and a silver wreath from President Loubet of France were laid to-day upon the coffin of the dead Prince. Funeral wreaths were also received from Queen Victoria, Emperor William, and King Humbert.

## CONFLICT POSSIBLE IN KOREA.

PARIS, July 25.—The Politique Coloniale states that Russia and Japan are arming, with a view to a possible conflict in Korea.

### Royal Marriage in Montenegro.

CETTINJE, Montenegro, July 25.—The Duchess of Jutta has arrived here. Crown Prince Danilo met her at Antivari. The Prince and Duchess were received with ovations and rejoicings. Their marriage will take place on Thursday afternoon.

### New Austrian Taxes Provoke Riots.

LONDON, July 26.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph reports the existence of a serious state of affairs resulting from riotous agitations against the new taxes and says that conflicts have occurred between the police and the people at Vienna, Gratz, and other towns.

### Antwerp Dockmen's Strike Spreads.

ANTWERP, July 25.—The strike of dockmen is spreading. To-day the painters working on the vessels of the Transatlantique and Red Star Lines struck.

### Floods Cause Distress in Chile.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, July 25.—Reports from the southern provinces show that great distress has been occasioned there by the extremely heavy rainstorms which have recently prevailed. Many cities are flooded, and the crops are completely ruined.

LIMA, Peru, July 25.—Cable advices from Santiago de Chile and Valparaiso report that efforts are being mode there to raise funds for the assistance of those who have suffered losses by the recent inundations in the southern provinces.

## CHICAGO'S STREET CAR LINES.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, July 25.—Authoritative denial was to-day given by a New Yorker who is one of the chief men in the affairs of the Whitney syndicate as to the stories of further consolidation plans under the Chicago Union Traction Company.

"We are at present occupied with the work of getting our new properties well in hand," said he. "There is no truth in the stories that we have been negotiating for the control of the Chicago City Railway lines at $400 a share or at any other price or on a 4 per cent. guaranteed dividend or any other basis.

"We did not take over the lines of the Chicago Consolidated Traction Company when we leased the North and West Side lines, and we are not negotiating for them now. We have an immense system as it is, and we are trying to get thoroughly acquainted with it and to find out what it can do before we undertake anything additional. We secured control of these July 1, and it takes more than three weeks to get everything in shape.

"The question of a change of motive power is another thing which requires time and careful thought. It cost the old companies millions of dollars to install the cable system, and it will involve millions to introduce a substitute. It is a thing which cannot be done in a day, and it cannot be decided in a day."

## MONTREAL BANK SUSPENDS.

MONTREAL, July 25.—A great sensation was caused here to-day by the news that the Villa Marie Bank, one of the oldest institutions in the city, had suspended payment.

The cause assigned is a defalcation on the part of the cashier, F. Lemieux, and J. H. Herbert, the paying teller, both of whom have disappeared.

The amount of the shortage is $58,000.

### Mr. Sparenberg's Silver Wedding.

Edward J. Sparenberg and wife celebrated their silver wedding yesterday at their home, 702 Hudson Street, Hoboken. Many political friends, including a deputation from the Republican County Committee, of which Mr. Sparenberg is a member, and of the John J. O'Brien Association, of which he is Persident, called upon him during the afternoon and evening to congratulate the happy couple and to wish them "bon voyage," for this morning Mr. and Mrs. Sparenberg will sail for Europe, through which they intend to make an extended tour. The original wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Sparenberg was the talk of the east side. It was held in the old Pythagoras Hall and the celebration was on a most elaborate scale. Among the guests was Gen. Chester A. Arthur.

### Mr. Doll's Bail Questioned.

The hearing of the charge against William F. Doll, who was arrested recently for having a dispute with a street car conductor because he accidentally rang up a fare instead of ringing for the car to stop, was postponed yesterday in order that Mr. Doll might get his witnesses. Mr. Doll is now out on bail, furnished by Frank Moss, counsel of the Mazet committee. The question was brought up as to whether Mr. Moss is disqualified from acting as surety, as the Code of Criminal Procedure forbids an attorney being a surety or bail in any civil or criminal proceeding. Mr. Moss refused to discuss his right to act as surety in the case.

### Held to Await Mrs. Lowerre's Injuries.

John Brown, a motorman of the Madison Avenue line of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday. Brown had charge of the car from which Mrs. M. T. Lowerre of 60 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, fell Monday night. Mrs. Lowerre wanted the car stopped at Fifty-first Street so that she could get off. The motorman said she got off before the car stopped. Her skull was fractured and she was removed to the Flower Hospital. Magistrate Zeller refused to parole the motorman as is the custom, and he held him to await the result of Mrs. Lowerre's injuries.

### Mysterious Insane Case.

A man who said he is an attendant in the Rivercrest Insane Asylum last night brought a man to Bellevue Hospital whom he described as Edward R. Storer, thirty-eight years old, of 30 West Thirty-sixth Street, and asked that he be cared for in the insane pavilion. The request was granted. Dr. James Bishop lives at 30 West Thirty-sixth Street. He said he knew of no such case, and that a Mr. Storer did not live there and had not lived there.

## BANKRUPTCY REFEREES MEET.

### Gather in Chicago to Consider Proposed Amendments to the Law.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, July 25.—Referees in bankruptcy for many States gathered at the Chicago Beach Hotel this morning to attend a three days' convention to discuss the practical workings of the new Bankruptcy act, and to consider plans for having the law amended to remedy its present defects.

The delegates are friends of the law, and the purpose of the convention is not to secure its repeal, but to devise means for perfecting its operations and for throwing additional safeguards about its administration. A few months' experience with the law has convinced the majority of the referees that it is defective in many particulars, and they think the sooner these defects are remedied the better it will be for all concerned.

Before adjournment the referees intend to form a permanent organization, to appoint standing committees, and arrange for submitting a number of amendments to Congress for consideration at the session this Winter.

Many think that the most glaring defect of the law is the provision relating to involuntary bankrupts. This section is regarded as entirely too vague in its wording, and presenting many loopholes for dishonest persons to defraud their creditors. It is also declared advisable that the relations existing between business partners under the filing of an involuntary paper be more clearly defined by the statutes.

## SAYS WANT MADE HIM STEAL.

### Man Arrested in Brooklyn Declared His Family Was Starving.

Mrs. Louise Williams, who lives in an apartment house at 10 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, while in her apartment yesterday afternoon, heard some one tampering with the door, and suspecting it was a thief went to the window and called to a boy to run for the police. As she turned from the window a man entered the room. She confronted him and he said that he was simply hungry and did not contemplate robbery. Mrs. Williams said she would get him something to eat, and as she went to the kitchen the man disappeared. He was caught outside after a chase by Policeman Hines.

When taken to the police station the man asked that Mrs. Williams be sent for, and then told a pathetic story. He said that he lived in New York, where he had a wife and family, who were starving, and had come to Brooklyn to get a position as motorman, but had been unsuccessful. Rather than return to his family without food, he said, he had been tempted to steal. He refused to give his address, saying that he would rather his family should think that he had deserted them than have them know that he was locked up as a thief. He was detained until his case can be investigated.

## RUSSIA'S GREAT RAILROAD.

### Engineer Friede's Report of Its Progress—Field for Americans.

A recent arrival at the Waldorf-Astoria is Engineer M. Sergey Friede, who reached San Francisco on the steamship Empress of India, then coming direct to New York.

Mr. Friede has just made a tour of Manchuria and Siberia, and he says that such progress has been made on the great trans-Asiatic railway that trains will be running next year from Port Arthur to St. Petersburg.

Of course, for the time being the solidly frozen rivers will be used for laying temporary tracks, and traffic will be suspended during the Spring and Summer while permanent bridges are being placed in position.

Engineer Friede states that the thousands of miles of railway in Manchuria and Eastern Siberia are practically American in construction and equipment and that the shipments of American railroad machinery, tools, and other railroad incidentals will be greater this year than ever before.

This was Engineer Friede's fourth trip over the completed and uncompleted lines of this road in the last three years. He is one of the pioneer Americans in that country, and now expresses himself as satisfied with his work in aiding in opening up Russian Asia to American manufacturers and the eyes of the American people to the enormous field of commerce that will soon be open to them.

## A CHRISTIAN SCIENCE FUNERAL.

### Mrs. Barnes Buried at Poughkeepsie with Faith Cure Services.

*Special to The New York Times.*

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 25.—The funeral of Mrs. Charles H. Barnes, the Christian Scientist, was held from her home this evening. The ceremonies were conducted according to the custom of Christian Scientists without a token of mourning or an acknowledgment of the presence of death.

Mrs. Laura Lathrop, first reader of the Christian Science Church of New York, officiated, assisted by Mr. Allison Butts, and J. Edward Smith.

Mrs. Lathrop made an address which amounted to an argument in support of Christian Science, saying that Mrs. Barnes had not died, for to the spiritual mind, which has the true understanding of Jesus' words, there is no death. Their sister had simply passed to the next consciousness.

The reciting of the Lord's Prayer by all those present and the reading of the hymn "Shepherd, Show Me How to Go o'er the Hillside Steep," completed the service.

## NEW PLAY FOR VIOLA ALLEN.

### Marion Crawford Arranges with Liebler & Co. to Write It.

George C. Tyler, executive head of the firm of Liebler & Co., has made arrangements for Marion Crawford to write a play to be produced here in the Fall of next year. Viola Allen is to be the star. Mr. Tyler, in company with Viola Allen and her mother, Mrs. C. Leslie Allen, closed the agreement with Mr. Crawford at his home in Sorrento, Italy.

The play will probably be called "In Old Madrid," and the time of the plot will be about 1750 A. D. The drama will be founded on a new story by Mr. Crawford.

### Frank Tannerhill Fatally Ill.

Frank Tannehill, the veteran actor of the old Bowery Theatre, is sick with Bright's disease at 145 East Forty-eighth Street. He has been ill since last January, when he made his last appearance on the stage with the Hennessy Le Royal Company. Five weeks ago he was taken to the Post-Graduate Hospital, from which he was removed last Sunday. The physician in attendance says there is no hope of Mr. Tannehill's recovery, but that careful nursing may prolong his life for some days. Mr. Tannehill has been known for years as "Old 49," having played that part in "49." He also played for a long time with Fanny Davenport.

### Ada Gray in a Hospital.

Ada Gray, the well-known actress, was admitted to the Cancer Hospital yesterday and later in the day underwent an operation. At the hospital last night it was said that she was resting comfortably. All other information was refused.

## THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

William Humphreys has been engaged to play the part of Napoleon in "More than Queen," which Julia Arthur will bring out at the Broadway Theatre next season.

The regular season at the Academy of Music will begin on Aug. 31. Andrew Mack is to appear in "The Last of the Rohans," which has never been presented in New York.

Viola Allen will sail for America on Aug. 12. She sailed for Europe June 2, and since then has been in London, Paris, Naples, and at the home of Marion Crawford, at Sorrento, Italy. She will spend the last two weeks of her tour abroad in the mountains of Switzerland.

Ada Lewis, who played with the Rogers Brothers at the Victoria, has been married to John Parr, a singer. The two had been engaged for some time. Their friends in New York were surprised yesterday to hear that the wedding had taken place after a chance meeting on the Long Island Railroad.

The cast of "The Maid in the Moon," which will have its opening performance on the Casino Roof Garden next Monday night, includes John C. Slavin, Harry Kelly, Lee Harrison, Richard Carle, William Gould, Ruth White, Olive Wallace, Truly Shattuck, Gilbert Gregory, and Lionel Lawrence.

Israel Zangwill, the author of "Children of the Ghetto," which will be first presented in Washington at the National Theatre Sept. 18, and at the Herald Square Theatre in October, sailed for America last Saturday. Rehearsals of this play will begin Aug. 21, under the direction of James A. Herne. Mr. Zangwill will spend two weeks as Mr. Herne's guest at his Summer home, Herne's Oaks, Southampton, L. I., during which time they will go over the piece together, arranging the "business" of the characters and developing the effects.

## WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A slight improvement in weather conditions yesterday afternoon was warmly welcomed by the thousands who since Saturday night last have been housed at the hundreds of coast and inland resorts, and who at the former have been shivering in hotels and boarding houses not fitted or built for cold or chilly weather. It is not often that a three days' northeaster sweeps the coast in July. The August storm has become proverbial, but a July storm upsets the calculations of the weather prophets.

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The polo and golf tournaments at Narragansett Pier and Shinnecock, respectively, have been much marred in their opening at least by the unseasonable and unpropitious weather. It was curious to see the spectators at both clad in long coats, ulsters, and mackintoshes, and the field and links recalled a late Autumn more than a midsummer day in consequence. The players were not as much inconvenienced by the weather as the spectators, for it is naturally easier for men to play polo and golf in cool rather than warm airs, and the absence of the burning sun generally felt at this time of the year was also a relief. Lovers of the horse were also pleased with the cool weather at Narragansett, for it meant the sparing of much suffering to the ponies.

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An amusing mistake has been made in regard to the Earl of Yarmouth, who came over on the Majestic on her last trip and is now visiting in Newport. The press, in chronicling his arrival, spoke of him as a man of fifty-three, confounding him with his father, the Marquis of Hertford, when, in reality, he is a young man yet in the twenties, as he was born only in 1871, and takes his father's second title of the Earl of Yarmouth by courtesy. The reason of the Earl's visit here has not yet been determined, but, as he is a bachelor and the family is not wealthy, it is to be presumed that he would not be averse to capturing some wealthy American girl. The young Earl's family is one of the best in England, descending from Edmund Seymour, first Duke of Somerset, and it is possible that Newport may see a wedding this Autumn that will throw that of Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Julia Grant in the shade.

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Among the passengers on the Majestic, which sails to-day for Liverpool, will be Mr. William H. Perot of Baltimore and Detective Gault of the same city, who go to England to appear in the case of the Citizens of Baltimore against Mrs. Lettie S. Perot, indicted for the kidnapping of her child, Gladys Perot, of whom the courts, with her consent, had awarded the custody to her grandfather, Mr. Perot. Lawyers all over the country are arguing the question as to whether the English Government will grant the request of this Government and extradite Mrs. Perot. It is said in Baltimore that there is a better chance of this being done on account of the fact that Mr. William H. Perot, the grandfather, although a resident of Baltimore for many years, is an Englishman and is still a British subject, never having been naturalized, and that this will appeal to the English tribunal which is to determine the merits of his claim to his granddaughter. The purpose of Mr. Perot is to gain possession of his grandchild, and if this can be done by impressing the result of persistent refusal on the part of the mother, it is believed that Mr. Perot will be satisfied, and that he will not then demand his daughter-in-law's extradition. Mrs. Perot may be able to make a strong plea before the English courts by showing that she and not her husband obtained the divorce. She will contend, it is thought in Baltimore, that at the time the divorce was granted she agreed to allow Mr. W. H. Perot to have the custody of the children, as she was not financially able to care for them. Being now in better financial condition, she desired to have her daughter with her, and took the means she adopted of securing possession of the child.

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If Mrs. Perot sets up this contention it will be urged that Mr. W. H. Perot not only supported Gladys and her little brother, but also provided for the mother, as she was an inmate of her father-in-law's house in 1894, when she went to Chicago, and the inquiry may also be made as to how Mrs. Perot's financial condition has been improved, and whether it has so really improved as to give any assurance that she could permanently provide for her daughter.

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A Baltimore paper says: "There is a steadily growing sympathy for the mother among her old friends, and throughout the city generally, as indicated in the tone of conversation heard everywhere on the subject. 'After all,' it is said, 'she is the mother of the child,' and that assertion seems a cloak of charity of yards enough to cover all nine counts of the indictment against her. 'Just what any mother would have done,' is a verdict generally pronounced that dismisses the charge in the minds at least of these judges in the world court of equity. Those who knew the mother well are less charitable, though they, too, sympathize with the mother in her that brought her thousands of miles to see her children, and the mother in her that dared everything to secure for herself her child. Mrs. Perot bids fair to return to Baltimore—if she does return—something of a popular idol, one who played heroically for great stakes, and is none the less heroic because she lost."

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By a curious coincidence, a number of years ago, when the search for the lost Charlie Ross was still active, Mr. Perot's brother, in Demerara, found a white boy there who he thought might be the abducted boy. The boy was sent to Baltimore, and was taken to W. H. Perot's house until Mr. Ross came over from Philadelphia and found that it was not his son. The boy was then sent to a Baltimore orphan asylum.

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Mr. Guy Richards, who is to marry Miss Alice Reese, daughter of Mr. W. Henry Reese of New Hamburg, at Zion Church, Wappinger's Falls, on Aug. 9, has selected as his best man his brother, Mr. Philip Verplanck Richards. The bride will have no attendants. Among those whom Mr. Richards has selected as ushers are Verplanck Richards, a brother of the bridegroom; Richard Trimble, Oliver G. Jennings, Tracy Hyde Harris, James F. Bacon, Daniel Le Roy Dresser, William F. Ward, William Thornton Lawson, Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., a cousin of the bridegroom; William A. Meikleham, and the bride's brother, William Willis Reese. Mr. and Mrs. Richards will sail for Europe after the ceremony, to remain until October.

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Mrs. Astor will give the first of her annual series of dinners at Newport on Saturday, Aug. 5. Mrs. Potter Palmer will give a series of Saturday night dinners during the month of August.

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The Prince of Wales will not have such a dull time at Marienbad as would be imagined. Gradually other announcements have been made, and one by one the members of his own particular set find themselves in need of the cure, and are following the old adage that when the King takes physic the Court does. Mr. and Mrs. George Keppel have engaged rooms at the Hotel Klinger for August, and the announcement is waited and expected that Mr. and Mrs. Willie James will do likewise. The Keppels are very well known in New York, where they have many friends. They are related to the Churchills. They seem to exercise quite an influence on the movements of the Prince of Wales, and he has rather left in the lurch many of his old set for this new coterie. They are young people, full of fun, and always getting up novel little entertainments, somewhat after the fashion of what is known as the artistic set in this city. The Princess rather approves than disapproves, so everything so far is very smooth.

All the London fashion columns and periodicals devoted to social news are filled with descriptions of the Princess Hatzfeldt, who has made a great success in London society. The rôle of a fashionable woman is rather new to her. The Hatzfeldts lived here a number of years, and made no effort to go into society. She is the adopted daughter of C. P. Huntington, the railroad magnate. At a recent entertainment which she gave in London she had half the peerage present. It was a dance and supper at Claridge's Hotel. Among the number of her intimate friends are Lady Bache Cunard, Lady Hesketh, and Mrs. Mackay. All three are, with her, associated with California. Lady Cunard was Miss Maude Burke of Oakland, Lady Hesketh was Miss Sharon, and Mrs. Mackay has always, on account of her husband's business interests, been looked upon as a Californian.

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French plays seem also to be one of the amusements of Londoners. Mrs. Arthur Paget entertained early in the season the Prince of Wales with a French play and a dinner, and still more recently she had another French play and another dinner for the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The plays are not classical, but a little on the Palais Royal order. A stage is fitted up with necessary scenery, and the actors and actresses are imported from Paris for the one occasion only. Lady de Gray who always goes one better on these arrangements, has had Coquelin, Réjane, and Granier at her country home at Coombe, and they acted, recited, and sang after dinner on Sunday evening.

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The fashion of having a large number of bridesmaids has been the latest fad in weddings in England. Lady Constance Grosvenor, the daughter of the Duke of Westminster, who married Lord Shaftesbury about ten days ago, had fifteen, five of whom were children. As the happy bridegroom in England is expected to present each of the bridesmaids with a handsome jeweled token, besides supplying them with bouquets, the item is a considerable one, and only men of wealth can afford to have large and fashionable weddings.

## THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, July 25.—Rain interfered with the outside entertainments to-day, and but for the Golf Club the cottagers, for the most part, would have been compelled to remain indoors. Despite the rain, there were quite a number of bathers at Bailey's Beach.

Luncheons were given by Mrs. Frederic Pearson, Mrs. R. L. Fowler, and Miss S. E. Blatchford, and this evening dinners were given by Mrs. Louis Q. Jones, Mrs. Harley T. Proctor, Mrs. W. W. Sherman, and Egerton L. Winthrop.

On board the flagship Indiana, Capt. H. C. Taylor entertained the commanding officers of the various ships of the fleet at luncheon. The guests included Capt. F. E. Chadwick of the New York, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee of the Texas, Capt. T. F. Jewell of the Brooklyn, Capt. C. J. Train of the Massachusetts, Capt. Edwin Longnecker of the New Orleans, Capt. C. H. Stockton of the War College, Commander J. J. Hunker of the Training Station, and Commander T. C. McLean of the Torpedo Station.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. West of Philadelphia, Mrs. S. G. Cooke of Chicago, W. L. Rich of New York, H. E. Baker of Washington, and Mrs. H. P. Chamberlain and John A. Chamberlain of Buffalo are registered at the Cliffs Hotel.

The rush for automobiles was not in the least lessened to-day because of the rain. In fact, the rain rather helped matters in that line, as every one of these carriages was out. Twelve applications were made for the carriages to-day, and the names added to the waiting list include Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. David King, Mrs. George S. Scott, Ralph N. Ellis, F. O. Beach, H. R. Taylor, Joseph E. Widener, J. F. D. Lanier, Prince Luborwiskie, Miss Fannie Johnson, Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, and Mrs. G. Griswold.

Edward Cramp, the shipbuilder, and Mrs. Cramp are at the Cliffs Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Potter of New York have arrived for the season, as the guests of Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer.

The Valiant sailed for New York to-day, but will return for the Defender and Columbia race Saturday next.

To-morrow the steam roller will be taken over to the polo field and there used for a few days on the new field. The Westchester Club players here will begin practice next week. Those who are passing the season here are Harry Payne Whitney, Stanley Mortimer, J. B. Eustis, and Foxhall Keene. The players are of the opinion that the new grounds will, when the matches take place, be one of the best polo grounds in the East. The club members are so well pleased with the grounds that they have had plans made for a pretty clubhouse, and the belief is that the club has purchased the land it originally leased for five years.

Mrs. David King and Miss King have arrived at Kingscote.

The new water works at Spouting Beach were in working order to-day and the supply from the natural spring is being used exclusively. The city water has been turned off and the association will save hundreds of dollars by the discovery of the spring.

All the bathhouses at Spouting Rock are now in use, and the association has found itself in need of additional houses, which will be erected next Spring.

Tennis, both court and lawn, is in greater demand this Summer than ever before in the history of the Newport Casino, the courts being in use to-day even during the heaviest rain.

The new Squash Court will be in use next week. Many of the tennis players who will enter the Casino tournament in August are to arrive here next week and begin practicing for the event. There will be no foreign players in this year's tournament, but it will nevertheless be one of the most interesting held in years. The court tennis players this year are H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., G. P. Eustis, J. Harriman, William R. Travers, Charles Bohlan, W. S. K. Wetmore, William Woodward, Royal Phelps Carroll, William P. Burden, W. F. Burden, Grafton G. Cushing, and G. J. Scott. The lawn tennis players who are showing well in play are Miss Barger, Mrs. Butler Duncan, the Misses Potter, Richard McCreery, R. L. Willing, Sidney Webster Fish, R. H. I. Gammell, Jr., A. V. Gray, Harold Vanderbilt, Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., H. D. Burnham, K. Louis De Forest, J. R. Livermore, Honore Palmer, and Potter Palmer, Jr.

The paper chase to be held by the cottagers next week in Jamestown will be a very large affair, and quite a number of riders will follow the chase, while others will follow in carriages and on bicycles as far as possible. It is very likely that a pack of hounds will be brought to Newport by Robert L. Gerry in time for the chases during August. G. G. Messervy and Robert L. Gerry are being heartily commended for their daring riding in the chase of last Monday.

The four musicales to be given by Mrs. John R. Drexel will be held on each Saturday evening during August.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin paid a visit to Bristol to inspect the work on the Columbia to-day.

Casino registers include C. Oliver Iselin and L Goodwin Hobbs.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will arrive on the Nourmahal on Friday, to remain the balance of the season.

Frederick H. Allen of New York has rented the Hone estate cottage at Old Beach Road and Greenough Place.

The Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia will visit Newport on Aug. 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer are entertaining the Earl of Yarmouth at Beaulieu.

Major Bentley Mott, United States Army, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hude Beekman.

The steam yacht Clamore arrived from New York to-day.

Mrs. James Hude Beeekman entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Ross Winans gave her first large dinner party this evening at Bleak House.

Mr. and Mrs. V. S. Macy of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingland at Pinard Cottage No. 3.

Mrs. W. Starr Miller arrived from New York, and is the guest of her mother, Mrs. George Henry Warren. Mrs. Miller will open her cottage in a few days.

J. C. Cooley and Edmund Randolph of Westchester, N. Y., are at Berger's.

E. C. Potter entertained at luncheon at Berger's this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener of Philadelphia have returned from Bar Harbor, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter.

## TO GO ROUND THE WORLD.

### Alfred G. Vanderbilt Leaves Newport to Start on His Voyage.

NEWPORT, July 25.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt left Newport at noon to-day to start for his trip around the world. He will go as far as New York on the steam yacht Electra, as the guest of Robert L. Gerry.

At New York Mr. Vanderbilt will be joined by Messrs. Burden, Iselin, and Cochrane, who are to make the journey with him.

Before their son's departure Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a small luncheon this morning at The Breakers. Those present were mostly members of the family.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew will go to New York to-night to see the party off from that city.

## MRS. OGDEN GOELET'S DINNER.

### The Prince of Wales Her Guest, but Mme. Melba Failed to Appear.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, July 25.—Mrs. Ogden Goelet gave a dinner in honor of the Prince of Wales at Wimborne House on Monday. Among the guests were Prince and Princess Henry of Pless, Minister de Soveral of Portugal, Lord and Lady Gerard, Lord and Lady Chelsea, and Lord and Lady Coke.

At the concert afterward Mme. Melba failed to appear, although she had been engaged to sing for £400. Mme. Réjane represented several favorite characters. Melba has received £1,000 for appearing at a private house, and Paderewski the same, but both have often appeared for less than that sum.

## TWO AMERICANS RENT CASTLES.

### Anthony J. Drexel and Mr. Phipps of Pittsburg Lease English Estates.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, July 25.—Anthony J. Drexel has rented Norris Castle, on the Isle of Wight, from Lord Ampthill, and has chartered the yacht White Heather for nine months.

Beaufort Castle, in Inverness-shire, has been leased to Mr. Phipps of Pittsburg, who is entertaining a large party. The estate embraces 5,000 acres of grouse moors, 11,000 acres of low-ground shooting territory, and a deer forest of 6,000 acres. There is also good fishing. The place is the property of Lord Lovat.

## DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

### Gideon J. Tucker.

Gideon J. Tucker, ex-Secretary of State for New York, who died at his home, 162 West Eighty-fourth Street, this city, yesterday, was a man prominent in National politics for many years.

Mr. Tucker was born in Laight Street, near Canal Street, in 1826. His family had been residents of New York for many generations, his grandfather being one of the signers of the Constitution of the United States. After a common school education in 1844 he became a lawyer's clerk and subsequently wrote for New York newspapers. In 1847 he was admitted to practice as an attorney, and in 1852 he was a tax clerk in the State Conroller's Office at Albany. A few years afterward he became interested financially in The Albany Argus, but in 1855 sold out his interest and founded The New York Daily News as a morning newspaper. In 1857 he was elected Secretary of State, running ahead of his ticket, and being the youngest man that ever held that office. In the following year he became Regent of the University of the State of New York. He was elected in 1862 to fill a vacancy in the office of Surrogate of the City of New York, and was elected to a full term in the following year.

Subsequently Mr. Tucker was elected member of the Assembly from the Eighteenth District of New York County, and while in the Assembly drafted the first Eight-hour Work bill, which was finally defeated by 53 yeas to 64 nays. He drafted and carried through the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and the act of establishing the free New York College. In 1868 he was again elected Surrogate of the County of New York by a majority of 13,500 votes. During this term he prepared and published "Tucker's Surrogate Court Reports," which are recognized as an authority by the legal profession.

From 1868 until 1875, with the exception of being Supervisor of Census in 1874, ex-Judge Tucker practiced law in this city. In 1875, he was one of the leaders who bolted from Tammany Hall and assisted in founding Irving Hall. His health failed a few years afterward, and he went to Arizona. During his stay in the West he held the offices of United States Commissioner and Commissioner of the Supreme Court. Upon his return he accepted a position from the Health Board, which he held until 1886. In that year he was prominently identified with the unfortunate campaign of Henry George, and since then had been more or less interested in municipal and reform movements.

### Peter C. Young.

Peter C. Young of Philadelphia, formerly prominent in the Republican Party in Ohio, died yesterday at his home, aged fifty-one years. He stumped Ohio and Michigan for Mr. McKinley in 1896, and placed Mr. McKinley in nomination when he ran for his first term in Congress.

He served as a private in the civil war, and was for two terms Judge of the Probate Court of Columbiana County, Ohio. For many years he practiced law at Lisbon.

In April of this year he was elected Supreme Ruler of the Fraternal Mystic Circle, the headquarters of which are in Philadelphia, and he removed to that city in order to perform the duties of his office. Mr. Young leaves a wife and a child.

### Obituary Notes.

Secretary S. E. Leonard of the Howland Dry Goods Company died of pneumonia early yesterday morning at Bridgeport, Conn.

Dorsey Clagett, who was Register of Wills of the District of Columbia

# RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

## Keenan's Queer Ride in the Sea Gull Handicap.

## EASY VICTORY FOR TRUMPET

### Impartial, at 25 to 1, Takes the Fifth Race—The Track in a Deplorable Condition.

When Jockey O'Connor tried to make a grand-stand finish with Theory a few weeks ago, and was nipped on the post by Hard Knot in a dead heat, a howl went up from the grand stand, and O'Connor was fined $200 by the Stewards and set down for a couple of days. His punishment was a just one, and an equal one at least should have been meted out yesterday at Brighton Beach to Keenan, the former outlaw jockey, for his ride on King Barleycorn, the favorite in the Sea Gull Handicap. Keenan was only recently restored to favor, but if he gives a few more exhibitions like the one on King Barleycorn yesterday he will not remain in good standing long. He deliberately threw away first money on the favorite, perhaps through underestimating the reserve speed of Cambrian, but at any rate he threw it away.

The handicap was aptly named the Sea Gull, for a winged racer of that species would have been better fitted for a mile run over the sea of mud than thoroughbreds. King Barleycorn got in front at the start and rated along there easily, splashing the mud in the faces of A. N. B. and Cambrian, who followed him. Coming into the stretch he was still in front and going easily. Keenan, who rode him, glanced over his right shoulder and saw Cambrian coming under a strong drive, but apparently he believed the latter could not get up to him, or else he wanted to show what splendid finishes they make on the outlaw tracks. He never began to ride again until within fifty yards of the wire, but he had not awakened soon enough, and his mount was beaten a short head.

The track was in a very poor condition, for the rain of Monday night and yesterday morning had left small pools of water all around the course, and to add to the uncomfortable condition of affairs the sky was overcast all afternoon. The Sea Gull Handicap and the Atlantic Stakes—both well named for such a day—were the principal features of the programme. The Prince of Melbourne, with Maher in the saddle, was the favorite for the Atlantic Stakes, but he did not show to advantage on the muddy track, and was easily outrun by Trumpet, who was in front all of the way, and won by a length from the favorite. There were only three starters for the stake—Flaunt was the third one—and Trumpet simply galloped along in front through the mud. Prince of Melbourne trailed behind him, and Maher did not try hard to get up with him until the stretch was reached. If the boy thought that Trumpet would stop there he was mistaken, for he continued to gallop on, and won easily.

P. Dunne uncorked another good thing in the first race, when he sent Reminder to the post. This colt is a full brother to Handball, and his maiden effort stamped him as a possibly good one. He ran in front from start to finish, and won eased up by two lengths from Ten Candles.

Larva and Lady Lindsay had it nip and tuck together for half a mile in the second race, at three-quarters of a mile, but once they struck the stretch the pair gave it up, and St. Clair and Hard Knot had the finish out between them. The latter did not get through the second division quickly enough, and St. Clair got the verdict by a head in a hard drive.

Impartial, an outsider at 25 to 1 in the betting, was the medium of a fair-sized coup in the fifth race. He got away well and made a runaway race of it. Moody, who rode him, made every post a winning post, and the horse lasted just long enough to win from Dan Cupid by a neck. Waitnot, the favorite, got off badly, and ran badly, too, being scarcely able to untrack himself in the heavy going.

If Keenan's exhibition on King Barleycorn was unsatisfactory, his ride on Blueaway, the favorite in the sixth race, was like pouring salt into an open wound. To begin with, he got away absolutely last in a big field; then he took the overland route, which forced the horse to run a sixteenth of a mile further than any of the others, and finally, when it was too late, he came on with a rush, only to be beaten by half a length by Winepress, who was in front all the way.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds that have not won a race of $1,000. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:11 1-5.

1—Reminder, P. Dunne's ch. c., by Hanover-Keepsake, 115 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2. (N. Turner)
2—Ten Candles, W. Lakeland's b. c., 115, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Clark)
3—Post Haste, O. L. Richard's b. c., 122, 5 to 1.....(Taral)

Firandoo, 122, 5 to 1, (Mitchell,) and Col. Rue, 115, 60 to 1, (Neumeyer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16 2-5.

1—St. Clair, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., by St. Leonardo-Paradox, 124 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Mitchell)
2—Hard Knot, P. Dunne's br. c., 118, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(N. Turner)
3—Donald Bain, C. H. Smith's ch. c., 116, 7 to 1.....(Kuhn)

Laura, 117, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) Lady Lindsay, 111, 9 to 2, (Sims;) Onomastus, 116, 7 to 1, (Bullman;) Prince of Wales, 112, 20 to 1, (Maher;) Judge Tarvin, 117, 8 to 1, (O'Leary;) Theory, 120, 15 to 1, (Sullivan,) and Federal, 111, 50 to 1, (J. Gardner,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Atlantic Stakes, for two-year-olds. Purse, $1,250, added to a subscription of $30 each, $10 forfeit, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Si furlongs. Time—1:16 2-5.

1—Trumpet, M. F. Dwyer's br. c., by imp. Victory-Quesal, 117 pounds, 16 to 5 and 8 to 5..(O'Leary)
2—Prince of Melbourne, J. E. Madden's ch. c., by Bramble-Maid of Balgowan, 127, 7 to 10 and 1 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Flaunt, J. B. Leuman's b. c., by Forester-Display, 117, 8 to 1.....(N. Turner)

Won in a drive by half a length; twelve lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Sea Gull Handicap, for three-year-olds. Purse, $1,200, added to a subscription of $35 each, or only $10 if declared by 2 P. M. on the day before the race, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. One mile. Time—1:44.

1—Cambrian, W. H. Lauderman's ch. c., by Hindoo-Cambria, 110 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5..(N. Turner)
2—King Barleycorn, J. P. Robinson's ch. c., by imp. Kantaka-Nattot, 108, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2. (Keenan)
3—A. N. B., J. E. McDonald's br. c., by Hayden Edwards-Sultaness, 107, 7 to 1.....(Bullman)

Lackland, 112, 7 to 1, (Maher,) and General Mart Gary, 100, 7 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; five lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third; special weights. One mile. Time —1:45 1-5.

1—Impartial, A. Meyer's b. c., 3 years, by Meddler-Yodal, 105 pounds, 25 to 1 and 6 to 1. (Moody)
2—Dan Cupid, J. Kneale's b. c., 3, 104, 9 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Pins, J. C. Taylor's ch. f., 3, 100, 25 to 1.....(Wilson)

Waitnot, 3, 106, 7 to 10, (Van Kueren;) Kinsman Tod, 3, 105, 60 to 1, (Gisbourne;) Klondyke, 3, 100, 5 to 1, (Mitchell;) Edith Klein, 3, 104, 25 to 1, (Bullman,) and Kilanna, 3, 102, 100 to 1, (J. Clarke,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by half a length; five lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:51 2-5.

1—Winepress, J. S. Wadsworth's br. m., 3 years, by Strathmore-Pomona, $600, 92 pounds, 3 to 1 and even.....(Mitchell)
2—Blueaway, J. P. Robinson's b. h., 4, 105, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Keenan)
3—Hanwell, M. F. Stephenson's br. h., aged, 107, 30 to 1.....(Forbes)

Ree Mitchell, 3, 84, 50 to 1, (Brien;) Lindula, 3, 100, 50 to 1, (Wilson;) Sensational, 4, 95, 8 to 1, (Gisbourne;) Dave S., 5, 113, 20 to 1, (Sullivan,) and Marsian, 6, 104, 4 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; six lengths between second and third.

### To-day's Card at Brighton.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

| Pounds. | | Pounds. |
|---|---|---|
| Timely | Lady Ruth | 99 |
| Phalin | Water Bottle | 99 |
| Premature | Decimal | 99 |
| Frelinghuysen | Jamaicu | 95 |
| First Past | Miss Dede | 94 |
| Pompadoura | Cheesestraw | 99 |
| Gold Wing | | 99 |

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; weights 7 pounds below the scale; allowances. Six furlongs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| George Le Bar | 115 | Uam Var | 110 |
| Impartial | 115 | Saccharine | 110 |
| Sunny Stream | 112 | Klondyke Queens | 110 |
| Waterhouse | 112 | Exit | 110 |
| Fairy Dale | 111 | Anne Bell | 110 |
| Strain | 111 | Columbia II | 110 |
| Jonah | 111 | Fair Rebel | 109 |
| St. Sulphuric | 111 | Sculptor | 104 |
| Graham Bruce | 111 | Lillian Maxwell | 104 |

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Five and a half furlongs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hampden | 125 | Choplin | 118 |
| Hanwell | 123 | Fantasy | 117 |
| Momentum | 125 | Mail Bag | 115 |
| Buffoon | 122 | Onondaga's Pride | 113 |
| Uncle Louis | 122 | Althea | 113 |
| Belle of Erin | 120 | Florence Clarke | 108 |
| Tabouret | 120 | Mynheer | 94 |
| Meehanus | 119 | Fluke | 93 |
| Connover | 118 | | |

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a furlong.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Merry Prince | 124 | Blueaway | 108 |
| Maximo Gomez | 115 | Barataria | 104 |
| The Devil | 110 | Fast Black | 96 |

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Doggett | 108 | Galathee | 96 |
| Hard Knot | 107 | Greyfeld | 94 |
| Dan Rice | 106 | Tunkler | 93 |
| Bishop Reed | 101 | Strangest | 84 |
| Chicopee | 98 | | |

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap hurdle race. One mile and a half over six hurdles.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Howard Mann | 164 | Hardy C | 140 |
| Premier | 158 | Article | 135 |
| Dutch Skater | 150 | Harry Crawford | 135 |
| Marshall | 154 | Sanger | 130 |
| Snowdown | 148 | | |

### To-day's Card at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 25.—The following are the entries for to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—Introductory scramble; 5 furlongs.

| Pounds. | | Pounds. |
|---|---|---|
| Sir Christopher | 118 | Hellobas | 109 |
| Sanders | 116 | Cormorant | 109 |
| Voter | 116 | Toluca | 104 |
| Ben Hadad | 116 | High Degree | 104 |
| Rideau | 113 | Elaine | 95 |
| Our Breezy | 111 | | |

SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds; selling. One mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cathedral | 107 | Great Neck | 99 |
| Cantodas | 105 | Sparrow Wing | 94 |
| Oleska | 100 | K. C. B. | 94 |
| Weller | 99 | | |

THIRD RACE.—The Congress Hall; 5 furlongs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vulcain | 129 | Petruchio | 104 |
| Golden Rule | 119 | King's Courier | 104 |
| Sardine | 119 | Mark Cheek | 104 |
| Tar Hill | 107 | Mr. Jersey | 104 |
| Machine | 104 | Millstone | 104 |
| Mayor Gilroy | 104 | Angle | 104 |

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; 1 1-16 miles.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Swiftmas | 114 | Jolly Roger | 102 |
| St. Cloud | 114 | Flion D'Or | 102 |
| Tragedian | 114 | | |

FIFTH RACE.—Two-year-old fillies; 5 furlongs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flammara | 119 | Indian Fairy | 104 |
| Dear Heart | 109 | Little Veronica | 104 |
| Dangerous Maid | 109 | Lady Algy | 104 |

### Cleveland Races Postponed.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25.—The Grand Circuit races were postponed to-day on account of rain, after two heats had been trotted. In the 2:19 class trotting, Grand Baron won the heat, Dorothea second, Pug third, Allie King fourth. Time—2:12¼. Temper, Excell, Hazel Ridge, Pamlico Chief, Shadel, and Tiptoe also started.

In the 2:23 pace Coney won, Bob Fitzsimmons second, Shadeon third, Sam Medium fourth. Time—2:13½. Wandering Jew, Beauty Spot, Maude Emperor, and Mount Clemens Boy also started.

## RAIN AT LONGWOOD COURTS.

### Only Two Games Played—Drawings for Championship Doubles.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, July 25.—Lawn tennis had to take a beck seat here to-day as dripping skies and sodden courts forced a day's postponement of the Eastern championship matches. It rained at intervals almost all day, but the committee managed to dispose of a few of the less important matches between the showers in the afternoon.

The balls and turf were so heavy that good play was almost, if not quite impossible, and few spectators traveled out to the Longwood Cricket Club grounds to see the matches. Ward's victory over Hawes makes him the first player to earn a place in the third round. He will meet either George Wrenn or Davidson, the Southern champion, in this round for a place in the semi-finals. The latter pair meet to-morrow in the second round. Larned and Budlong will also come together to-morrow, and if the weather clears a big day's work is in store for the players.

The Eastern championship doubles, the winners in which will play at Newport in the final series of matches for the National championship in doubles, have been drawn, and the first match, probably the most important of the meeting, will be played to-morrow morning. The handicap has also been drawn, with a list of forty experts entered, and promises some excellent sport, although there is so much already on the programme that to-day's rain is expected to force the final matches over to next Monday.

There are nineteen teams entered in the championship doubles, the draw resulting as follows:

Preliminary Round.—McKittrick and S. Ware vs. Putnam and Wrightington; Hovey and Winslow vs. Merrill and Hitchcock; W. C. Grant and McMaster vs. A. Codman and Marvin.

First Round.—Stroud and Morris vs. Whitman and G. Wrenn; Read and Pier vs. Horton and Presbrey; Davis and Ward vs. Hawes and Little; Clothier and Carpenter vs. winners of the last preliminary round match; Paret and Davidson vs. Campbell and Huntington; Seaver and Miller vs. Larned and Larned; Chace and R. Wrenn vs. Budlong and Wright.

It will be noticed that there are no less than four National champions and ex-champions entered in this event, Campbell, Hovey, Wrenn, and Whitman, and two teams that previously held the National championship in doubles, Campbell and Huntington, and Chace and Wrenn. Some great tennis is looked for, and Campbell and Huntington will have their first test against a modern team to-morrow, when they mett the Southern champions, Paret and Davidson.

The results of the few matches played today were as follows:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—Kenneth Horton beat W. E. Putnam, Jr., 6—3, 6—3, 6—3. Julian Codman beat W. D. Dexter, 2—6, 6—1, 6—3, 3—6, 9—7.

First Round.—E. R. Marvin beat P. B. Presbrey, 6—2, 6—0, (unfinished.)

Second Round.—Holcomb Ward beat A. P. Hawes, 6—0, 6—0, 8—6.

## AMERICAN ATHLETES' DOINGS.

### Yale-Harvard Team Visits Cambridge and Attends Two Theatres.

LONDON, July 25.—The members of the Yale-Harvard athletic team, with the exception of Fox, who has gone to the Continent, visited Cambridge to-day, where they were cordially welcomed by the Masters, Fellows, and under-graduates. Mr. A. Hunter, President of the Cambridge University Athletic Club, conducted the visitors to all the points of interest, such as the River Cam and the cricket field. St. John's and Christ's Colleges were visited before luncheon, which was presided over by the Master of Trinity, the Rev. Dr. Henry Montagu Butler. The athletes then visited King's College Chapel, after which a large reception was given them, and they took tea with the Rev. J. A. Gray of Queen's College.

To-night the team visited the Lyric Theatre, where De Wolf Hopper is playing in "El Capitan," and the Palace Music Hall, where an excellent biograph of the sports of last Saturday was produced.

The team will spend to-morrow on the Upper Thames River.

### Australia-Surrey Cricket Match.

LONDON, July 25.—In the match game of cricket begun at Kennington Oval yesterday between the Australian team and the Surrey eleven the Australians were all out for their first innings to-day with 165 runs. The Surrey eleven, in their first innings, concluded yesterday, scored 112 runs. The Surrey eleven were all out for their second innings with 350 runs.

### Arrested for Murder of C. A. Brant.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—Detective Shevlin of St. Louis arrested John Connors to-day on a charge of murder. It was the last arrest in a sensational murder case that occurred a year ago in St. Louis, when Charles A. Brant, a stenographer, was held up by three men and shot to death. Two of the men accused of the murder, Edward Helman and Harry Morris of St. Louis, were sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary for burglary. One of them, it is said, "squealed," and as a result Connors was arrested. He says he can prove an alibi.

### Burglars Enter Capt. Converse's House

HANOVER, N. H., July 25.—The residents of Norwich, Vt., are considerably excited over an attempted burglary at the house of Capt. Converse of the United States ship Montgomery. The house was entered early this morning, when Mrs. Converse and daughters were aroused. One of the daughters gave chase with a revolver and fired several shots at the man, but he succeeded in making his escape.

# ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

## New Yorks Suffer Another Defeat at the Hands of St. Louis.

## WEAK BATTING THE CAUSE

### Home Team Bunched Hits in the Fifth Inning—Philadelphias Lose in Pittsburg—Baltimore Defeats Chicago.

### How the Clubs Stand.

| Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | Per C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 56 | 26 | .683 |
| Boston | 51 | 30 | .630 |
| St. Louis | 48 | 33 | .593 |
| Philadelphia | 48 | 34 | .585 |
| Baltimore | 46 | 35 | .568 |
| Chicago | 45 | 35 | .563 |
| Cincinnati | 40 | 41 | .494 |
| Pittsburg | 41 | 42 | .494 |
| New York | 35 | 45 | .438 |
| Louisville | 33 | 46 | .418 |
| Washington | 31 | 54 | .365 |
| Cleveland | 15 | 68 | .181 |

### Results of League Games Yesterday.

St. Louis, 4; New York, 2.
Pittsburg, 15; Philadelphia, 12.
Baltimore, 7; Chicago, 3.
Brooklyn-Louisville and Boston-Cincinnati games postponed on account of rain.

### Games To-day.

New York in St. Louis.
Washington in Pittsburg.
Baltimore in Cleveland.
Boston in Cincinnati.
Philadelphia in Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—By bunching their hits in the fifth inning the home team took another game from the New Yorks to-day. McBride, the collegian, was on the rubber for St. Louis, and only in one inning could the New Yorks do anything with his curves. Score:

| ST. LOUIS. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burkett, lf | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Childs, 2b | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Heidrick, rf | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Wallace, ss | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Cross, 3b | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Tebeau, 1b | 1 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| Blake, cf | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| O'Connor, c | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| McBride, p | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 4 | 9 | 27 | 10 | 1 |

| NEW YORK. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Van H'n, cf | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Grady, 3b | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Davis, ss | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Doyle, 1b | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| O'Brien, lf | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Seymour, rf | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Gleason, 2b | 0 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Warner, c | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Carrick, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| *Wilson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 2 | 7 | 24 | 15 | 3 |

*Batted for Carrick in the ninth inning.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | . | —4 |
| New York | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —2 |

Two-base hits—McBride, Grady. Three-base hit—Childs. Double plays—Tebeau and Wallace; Cross and Tebeau. Base on balls—Off McBride, 3. Wild pitches—McBride, 2. Struck out—By McBride, 5; by Carrick, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

### Baltimore, 7; Chicago, 3.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Baltimore won to-day because the locals could not hit Kitson's pitching when hits were needed. Garvin also pitched cleverly, excepting in the sixth, when he gave a base on balls and was hit for a double and four singles. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | —3 |
| Baltimore | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —7 |

Base hits—Chicago, 8; Baltimore, 10. Error—Chicago. Batteries—Chicago, Garvin and Donahue; Baltimore, Kitson and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

### Pittsburg, 15; Philadelphia, 12.

PITTSBURG, July 25.—Pittsburg made it five straight from Philadelphia by winning a game marked by errors and poor plays. The only feature was Williams's home run with two men on bases. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 1 | . | —15 |
| Philadelphia | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | —12 |

Base hits—Pittsburg, 15; Philadelphia, 13. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; Philadelphia, 9. Batteries—Pittsburg, Chesbro, Sparks, and Schriver; Philadelphia, Bernhart, Frazer, and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

### The Cuban Baseball Team Arrives.

The All-Cuban baseball team, that will tour this country for two months, arrived here yesterday. Manager Abel Linares says that his team is champion of Cuba, and plays a good game, although baseball was only introduced in Cuba a few years ago. A. M. Garcia and F. Redriques are the team's pitchers. The team will play its first game on Sunday against the West New York Field Club at Weehawken.

## TRAVELS FAR FOR HIS TEETH.

### Bedneyeff Here from the Orient to Have an American Do What Europeans Could Not.

Petras Bedneyeff, an Armenian, arrived at the Barge Office yesterday, having traveled all the way from the Orient in search of a good set of false teeth, of which he stands sadly in need. Hhe carried in his belt $1,675, in gold, and was considered a Croesus in his native land, but the tooth question saddened his whole life.

He made his money by engineering corners on fish, but, although he was invariably long on fish, he found himself early in life short on teeth.

He landed here with but two teeth. The teeth in his possession are so widely separated as to be of no use in masticating food. One is an incisor situated in the left-hand corner of the upper jaw, while the other is a premolar or bicuspid standing useless at the extreme rear of the lower jaw on the right side. Both are nice teeth and ready for anything, but have been useless for a long time for want of working mates.

Bedneyeff has tried various teeth made by dentists of his native land, but these have one by one been left in various meals or inadvertently swallowed by the unfortunate owner. Continuing his search for a durable set of teeth that would stand proper test, Bedneyeff has spent many plasters.

He has received sample teeth from all the marts of Europe. He has investigated and compared the American with the Parisian dentists. He has tested their teeth on leather and camel steak, and in every instance the American product, he says, has withstood the tests most successfully. He wrote to an American competitor, and is now here to have that artist rejuvenate his mouth with the best set of teeth he can make.

An American artist sent on plans on an elevation of Bedneyeff's mouth, with specifications as to the two teeth, with diagrams indicating roughly the crown and bridge work to be done. Bedneyeff says that expense is no object to him. He had some trouble at first in getting through the Immigration Bureau, as he speaks only the Armenian language, which is composed mostly of consonants. Bedneyeff, owing to the scarcity of teeth, spoke with a difficult labial accent, resembling in some respects the sound of a bare-footed boy walking through a muddy river bottom. The interpreter complained that Bedneyeff's conversation was occasionally drowned in a flood of words which issued in a mild jumble unrepressed by teeth.

When asked the usual question as to what he thought of trusts, Bedneyeff looked bewildered and asked for the latest quotations on new teeth. He was finally admitted, however, and while in this city will stop at 57 Washington Street.

### American Rails for Abroad.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—James Davidson, United States Consul at Tamsui, in a report to the State Department upon the new railway line to be constructed in Formosa, says that he has been informed by the Communication Department that the rails and bridge material will be obtained in the United States, he believes in Pittsburg. Minister Bryan, at Petropolis, Brazil, at the same time informs the State Department that bids for furnishing a large quantity of rails and accessories for the Central Railway of Brazil will be opened on Aug. 12.

### Pig Iron Famine Likely.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—The pig iron famine that was predicted several weeks ago appears to be likely to materialize. The brokers in this city say the dealers are not trying to sell iron for shipment before January next, and none is to be had for shipment sooner than Sept. 1. There will be a long period at the end of the year, it is predicted, when there will be nothing but contract iron.

### Two Perish in an Asheville Fire.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 25.—The home of D. H. Knupp, at Black Mountain, eighteen miles east of Asheville, was burned early to-day. E. Fogote, an architect, and an Englishman whose name is unknown, perished.

## COMMERCIAL LAW LEAGUE.

### Annual Convention at Asbury Park—Reference to Texas Anti-Trust and Bankruptcy Laws.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 25.—The Commercial Law League of America opened its annual convention in the assembly room of the Brunswick, here, this morning. The address of welcome was made by Mayor Ten Broeck, and Judge David Harvey, Jr., William A. Wright of New Haven, and J. Lane Stern of Richmond responded. Mr. Stern read a number of telegrams supposed to have been received from prominent persons.

President Florance, in his annual address, said that since the last meeting of the league, a year ago, there had been greater changes in the fundamental theories of the American Government than in any one year of the Government's existence. The annexation of Puerto Rico, the protectorate over Cuba, and the almost completed conquest of the Philippines have brought about new conditions and involved new Constitutional legislation. An effort to attempt to enforce American law in the new possessions without adapting the laws to the needs and conditions of the people would result in social confusion.

He analyzed minutely the provisions of the new Texas anti-trust law. He declared it unconstitutional from a lawyer's point of view. He said its principles were undermined by the inter-State commerce law, which it violated. To enforce the new law literally would prevent the existence of corporations; partnerships may be even agencies in Texas. People must go deeper to strike out the conditions involved by combinations of capital. Commercial honor was superior to statutory law. The blow to kill trusts, he said, must be open, manly, and consonant with integrity. It must be struck by the National Government.

Speaking on the National bankruptcy law, the President said: "I do not think that all the creditors of bankrupts should be presumed by the law to be imbeciles or that the Judge or referee should be constituted the universal guardian of all these gatherings of presumed lunatics and forbid such creditors from paying out of the funds that belong to themselves the compensation which they, in their business judgment, think proper, particularly when any discontented party of interest can appeal to the court for relief."

The report of the Executive Committee called attention to the pirating of the name of the league by collection agencies. These had adopted names so closely like the league's as to be misleading. A resolution was passed calling on all lawyers to avoid using association titles sounding like that of the league.

On the report of the committee, Feb. 4, 1901, was made John Marshall Day, and lawyers in all parts of the country were called on to unite in celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the great jurist's ascending the United States Supreme Court bench.

Treasurer E. H. Sumerwell reported the league in a healthy financial condition. The report on membership showed that 66 members had dropped out of the league during the year by death or otherwise and 185 had been admitted.

## SECRET SERVICE REPORT.

### 679 Persons Arrested for Forgery and Similar Crimes in the Year.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The thirty-fourth annual report of the Secret Service Division, submitted to Secretary Gage by Chief Wilkie to-day, shows that in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, there were arrested for making or passing counterfeit money and similar crimes, 679 persons. Of these 218 were convicted and 293 are awaiting the action of the courts. The acquittals were less than 24 per cent. Of 79 cases undetermined at the close of the previous year 64 were convicted.

New York State led the year's record with 98 cases; Pennsylvania had 77, Missouri 59, Indiana 41, Illinois 35, and so on down to one each for South Dakota, Idaho, and Mississippi. Neither Vermont, New Hampshire nor Rhode Island had a case. There were 433 native born Americans among the prisoners; 89 hailed from Italy; 23 from Germany; 17 from Ireland, and 8 from Greece. The counterfeit money secured consisted of $55,689 in notes and $20,778 in coin, a total of $76,467.

The list of plates discovered embraces some of the finest workmanship ever turned out by counterfeiters, including those for the famous one-hundred-dollar "Monroe head" silver certificate, and other one-hundred-dollar plates; also those for $50, $20, $10, $5, and $2, the last including the "Hancock" and "Windom" heads silver certificates, for which the members of the division had vainly sought for more than eight years and finally found in the hands of the Johnson Brothers at Detroit, in August, 1898. There were also the beautiful internal revenue stamp plates used by the Taylor and Jacobs gang. The total number of captured plates was 267. There were also 22 dies for striking gold and silver coins, and 413 molds for the running of spurious coin, the largest number ever captured in a single year.

Fifteen new counterfeit notes made their appearance in the year, but of these only two were considered dangerous, and less than half a dozen of these particular notes ever got into circulation. The report touches briefly upon the famous Philadelphia case, and Chief Wilkie pays a tribute to Agents Burns, McManus, Murphy, and Griffin for their splendid work in connection with this case.

## CONTRACT LABOR IN HAWAII.

### 37 Galicians in Prison Because They Refused to Continue Work.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—"When I was at Honolulu," Rabbi M. S. Levy of this city said to-day, "I had occasion to visit the island prison of Oahu, and my attention was drawn to thirty-seven Galicians, subjects of Austria, who were confined because they had refused to fulfill a contract, entered into in Europe, prior to emigration, to work for three years in the Oahu plantation. I have the original contract, made by Jacob Teper, at Bremen. You will perceive that it calls for three years' labor on the plantation, to work out the expenses of the passage of each immigrant, at $18 a month. Under the contract his pay would run only for the time he is actually employed. If he falls sick, his expenses run against him. As a matter of fact, Jacob Teper, after nearly three months' work, has incurred a debt of some $8 to the plantation.

"The prisoners told me they were treated with cruelty and oppression on the plantation, and had such poor food that they were unable to do the hard and exhausting labor.

"They are now in prison under an indefinite sentence to remain there until they pay the debt or agree to go back to work it out on the plantation. So great was their horror of the severities of plantation life that they told me they would prefer to stay in jail forever rather than go back to work for the company."

## TWELFTH REGIMENT AFFAIRS.

### Lively Struggle for Colonelcy Expected Between Two Officers.

What promises to be a lively struggle for the Colonelcy of the Twelfth Regiment has been precipitated by the retirement of Col. Leonard from that command to go into the volunteer service. There were no surface indications of the feeling in the regiment over the approaching election for the Colonelcy until Lieut. Col. Seiter recalled the orders for company elections in several companies. These orders had been issued by Col. Leonard, and they covered a Captain and Second Lieutenant in Company D, a First and Second Lieutenant in Company G, and a First and Second Lieutenant in Company I.

The two candidates are Lieut. Col. Seiter and Major George R. Dyer, who is the junior Major of the command. Major Dyer is a son of Gov. Dyer of Rhode Island, and Lieut. Col. Seiter is a member of the firm of Higgins & Seiter. The latter has been in the regiment for fifteen years, while Major Dyer has been a member since 1892.

The elections were set for Monday, Tuesday, and Friday of this week. When the men assembled in Company D's room Monday night for the election in that company they were surprised by the announcement that no election would be held until further orders. It was said that Lieut. Col. Seiter had called the orders back. There is a strong Dyer sentiment in the company, and a number of the Dyer men claimed that the setting aside of the election was due to the fear on the part of the Lieutenant Colonel that Dyer officers would be chosen, and thus increase the Major's vote in the Board of Officers. There are, all told, nine vacancies, and of these the Dyer men claim that seven would vote for the Major in the final contest.

The date for the election has not yet been fixed, but it is understood to be the intention of Col. Franklin Bartlett, the acting brigade commander in the absence of Gen. McCoskry Butt, to have the regiment's complement of officers filled up before the election, in order that the selection of Colonel may represent the choice of the entire regiment.


## FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, July 26th, 1899,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By Order of Executors.)
62 shs. Pacific Fire Insurance Co.
(By Order of Trustee.)
50 shs. National City Bank of Bklyn.
(By Order of Administrator.)
2 shs. Importers and Traders' Natl. Bank.
By Order of Elijah L. Roake, Assignee.)
2 shs. Horniguero Central Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
25 shs. German-American Insurance Co.
30 shs. Boiles Revolving Sash Co. Common.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
$5,000 City of B'klyn 7 p. c. Park Bds., Reg., 1915.
$15,000 City of N. Y. 6 p. c. Water Stock, Reg., 1902.
$10,000 Jersey City 7 p. c. Water Scrip, 1902.
$5,000 Duluth Transfer Ry. Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., (Trust Co. Ctfs.)
$7,066.68 Col., San. & Hocking R. R. Prior Lien 1st Bd. Scrip, (Trust Co. Receipt.)
44 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
25 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
100 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
4 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
3 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
2 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Mutual Gas Co. of New York.
200 shs. Cin., Ham. & Dayton R. R. Common.
100 shs. Prod. Exchange Trust Co.
25 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchg. Bank.
50 shs. 4th National Bank.
71 shs. Trust Co. of America.
78 shs. National Park Bank.
£300 N. Y. Belting and Packing Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1918.
$1,000 B'klyn Wharf and Warehouse Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bond, 1945.
30 shs. Continental Fire Ins. Co.
15 shs. International Banking and Trust Co.
5 shs. National Bank of Commerce.

$4,000,000
New York City Gold
3½% BONDS,
Free from Taxes.
LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR TRUSTEES AND ADMINISTRATORS.
Maturing 1918 and 1929.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
Farson, Leach & Company,
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

WANTED—Bond salesman; must have an out-of-town following as well as acquaintance with local investors; fine opening for the right man; state age, experience, and salary expected; answers confidential. Address A. B., Box 193, Times Office.


## COL. McANERNEY'S PRESIDENCY.

### Staff and Directorate of Seventh National Bank Not Changed.

One of the conspicuous traits of Col. John McAnerney, President of the Seventh National Bank, is his attachment to the officers of the institution, and not infrequently he exhibits it in most substantial fashion. Yesterday Cashier George W. Adams's face glowed with satisfaction as he showed his friends a handsome watch and chain. On the inside case of the watch was this inscription

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

**Stocks firm.**

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

| | Shares. |
|---|---|
| July 25 | 223,489 |
| To date this year | 107,010,573 |
| Corresponding date last year | 56,313,457 |

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| July 25 | $1,702,000 |
| To date this year | $593,172,920 |
| Corresponding date last year | $458,952,280 |

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3½@4 per cent.; at three months, 3½@4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Stocks Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Tin Plate | ½ | Mo., K. & T. pf | ½ |
| Am. Steel Hoop | ½ | Nat. Steel | ½ |
| Balt. & Ohio | ⅝ | N. Y. Air Brake | 4 |
| B'klyn Union Gas | 2¼ | Pacific Mail | ⅜ |
| Chi. G. W. deb | ⅛ | Pressed S. Car | 2⅜ |
| Chicago & N. W | ½ | Pressed S. C. pf | 2⅜ |
| Chi., R. I. & Pac | ⅞ | St. L. S. W | 1¼ |
| C., C., C. & St. L | ½ | St. L. S. W. pf | 1 |
| Cont. Tob. pf | ½ | Union Bag & P. pf | 1 |
| General Electric | 1⅜ | U. S. Express | ⅞ |
| Iowa Central pf | ⅛ | U. S. Rubber | ½ |
| Met. St. Railway | ½ | | |

**Stocks Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Linseed pf | 2¼ | Int. Paper | ¾ |
| Am. Malt. pf | ¾ | M. W. S. El. of Chi. | ¼ |
| Am. Smelt. & Ref. | ⅜ | pf | ⅛ |
| Canadian Pacific | ⅝ | Nat. Biscuit | 1½ |
| Col. Fuel & Iron | ¾ | N. J. Central | ¾ |
| Consol. Gas | 1½ | Nor. Pac. pf | ½ |
| Consol. Ice | ¾ | P., C. & St. L. | ⅝ |
| Del., L. & W | ⅞ | Third Avenue | 4 |
| Great Nor. pf | 1½ | | |

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Bonds Advanced.**

Chi. & W. Ind. gen. 1½ Tenn. C. & I. 1st, De
Int. & G. Nor. 3d... 1 B. 6s... 1

**Bond Declined.**

St. Paul & Duluth Con. 4s... 2

## THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Not much improvement shows so far as market conditions go. Weakness does not develop, but inactivity continues. Few stocks are traded in to an extent sufficient to command special attention. In so far, however, as the business situation is concerned, everything developing has favorable aspect.

It is still the fashion for important brokers and traders to be out of town, to be enjoying vacations. But the representatives of every important interest seem disposed to agree that material betterment is ahead. Apparently there is generally expectation of improvement soon to come—and this expectation is reflected in transactions in high financial places.

Money market conditions, railway earnings—virtually every element in the business situation—can be counted upon as hopeful. Bad factors recently threatening have disappeared.

From Europe come assurances—and they are upon highest authority—that before long we are likely to see, not only London, but Berlin and Amsterdam, buying securities on a large scale. Reasons for this are not a necessary recitation. The foreign investor is wideawake enough. Object lessons here have not been wasted upon him.

***

Practically every industrial authority agrees that vast betterment is showing; and the list of cheerful statement-makers includes many who hitherto have preferred to profess pessimism.

Fairly illustrative of good conditions now established is a financial exhibit presented confidentially by the managers of the American Cotton Oil Company. A year ago—or, rather, eighteen months ago—this company was proud of a statement which made plain the fact that it had ceased to be a loser. Six months ago—at New Year's—a critical analysis of accounts showed that net earnings had reached a point equal to about 4 per cent. on the company's common stock. But that was showing but little over half of what the present exhibit presents. The figures now given to the Board of Directors are equal to a rate of 7⅝ per cent. on the common stock. This wonderful advance it is that somewhat explains the recent strength of Cotton Oil shares on the Stock Exchange; but outside of the inner circle they are not generally known. It is the official expectation that the progress recently made will be increased, and an officer of the company forecasts 12 per cent. earned before the end of this year. And upon similar authority Wall Street is anticipating at least a 5 or 6 per cent. dividend.

But it is as an example rather than as to the property itself that the illustration has value. Few observers, even those closest applying, really appreciate these wonder-working times.

### AS EUROPE SEES US.

Mr. Jefferson Seligman of J. & W. Seligman & Co. has just returned from an extended business trip abroad. Mr. Seligman spent considerable time at London, Paris, and Berlin, and gave special attention to financial sentiment at those centres with regard to the feeling upon American securities. In speaking of the situation abroad, Mr. Seligman said yesterday:

"For the moment there is a Summer dullness in business and financial circles abroad, just as there is here. Influential interests are in the mountains, at the seaside, or on their yachts, perhaps even to a greater extent than they are here. But they have not lost sight of America or its possibilities. They have grown to think better of us than formerly, and have been large buyers of our better class of railroad stocks and securities. The traffic showing of our railroads has been very satisfactory to them, and it is conceded on all sides that we are on the eve of an upward movement.

"As yet the foreigners have not done much in our industrials, but they are awakening to the fact that these stocks present some very attractive features. When they understand the subject and the situation better they are likely to become more deeply interested. The industrial preferred stocks will appeal to them more directly, for they offer good returns, and are on a basis that will generally warrant a continuance of dividends.

"Money is working easier in England. For a while it threatened to become tight, as it did in some of the Continental countries, and Government securities declined under the circumstances. This situation, however, is changing materially for the better. France held her own during the recent semi-crisis better than any other nation, because the situation there was steadied by the great array of small investors.

"Europe will need all the wheat and corn we can send abroad. The market for these products is broadening, in spite of favorable crops over there.

"Personally," Mr. Seligman continued, "I look for more prosperous times here. This country is forging ahead very fast. We are entering new fields, creating new markets, and competing in markets that have almost been closed to us heretofore. I cannot recall a time when I have been abroad before when foreigners entertained a better opinion of American properties than now. On all sides it was remarked that we had become a great Nation and a world leader already, and were likely to increase in prestige and power. Many large financial and business interests are sending representatives over here to study the situation and conditions at first hand. Every steamer is bringing them over, and they are probing every business and industry that promises a fair return for invested capital.

"Next year the Paris Exposition will be held. There will be a commingling of Americans and Europeans that ought to be promotive of good to both peoples. It will not begin to be of as much benefit to us, however, as would a world's exhibition held at tidewater in this country—right here near New York Harbor. Such an exhibition, to be held within a short time, while Europe is alive to our progress, our possibilities, and our future, would attract far more interest than any we have heretofore given. It would bring more people from Europe than have ever visited our shores before, and would be an educational institution never before equaled. It must be here at tidewater, however. Europe is looking toward the West with an interest and a desire never before experienced by her business and financial interests."

### GRANGER BUOYANCY.

Under the influence of St. Paul's big earnings for the third week of July, which showed a gain of $216,000 over the corresponding week of last year, the Granger shares all showed marked firmness. The St. Paul report improved sentiment on the whole group, and the larger commission houses, as well as inside interests, were buyers. Flower & Co. were again active on the buying side of Rock Island, and were talking higher prices on the increase in earnings and the large crops along the company's lines. Flower interests were also buyers of the St. Louis Southwestern stocks, both of which were conspicuously active and buoyant. The story that Rock Island is to absorb the latter property through the Chicago and Eastern Illinois was repeated.

Crop advices yesterday were altogether favorable. Experts in the Northwest were quoted as saying that the wheat yield of Minnesota and the two Dakotas will be 50,000,000 bushels larger than last year, and accounts from Kansas indicated an extraordinary corn crop in that State.

### FEDERAL STEEL DIVIDENDS.

Federal Steel Directors met yesterday afternoon to discuss plans to fix the position of holders of common stock of record June 28. The Directors unanimously voted to close the transfer books of the company, as to the preferred and common stock, both at the close of business yesterday, the books to remain closed until further consideration by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee. This action was taken at the request of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, who are considering but have not yet formulated a plan for the equitable adjustment of the interests of all the stockholders.

The Board of Directors also adopted a by-law fixing as dates for the declaration of dividends the second Tuesdays in March, June, September, and December of each year.

What seems to be now needed is action by the Stock Exchange whereby holders of the due bills which have been given with all stock sold since it has been quoted ex-dividend will be given an agreement providing for payment of the 1¼ per cent. as soon as the dividend is payable. Federal Steel Directors seem to have done all in their power to straighten out the complication. President Gary, having seen to this, leaves to-day for a six weeks' trip to Europe.

### SOME VANDERBILT BUYING.

Both Pennsylvania and New York Central came into new prominence yesterday, enjoying heavy trading and noteworthy firmness. Pennsylvania figured for something like 30,000 shares, and was in demand all day by important interests. Philadelphia houses took round lots of the stock, Dick Brothers & Co. alone buying 7,000 shares. New York Central touched 141 on buying of the same "Vanderbilt" character as that noted heretofore. In both there was more commission house activity than for some time.

The stocks were more or less influenced by semi-official estimates of current earnings. It was said that New York Central earned $400,000 in the first two weeks of July, and Pennsylvania officers were quoted as promising an exceedingly good statement. There were reasons for believing, however, that the inside buying of the shares, which was at all times evident, was induced by knowledge of more important matters. It was intimated in some high quarters that announcements of much consequence may be made next week.

### CONSOLIDATED GAS.

Consolidated Gas made a further decline yesterday, getting down to 173½, and losing between 1 and 2 points net. The stock was quite dull until the noon hour, when a block of shares was thrown upon the market, and in the absence of any support, broke the quotation sharply. This was said to be inside selling, and was looked upon as confirmatory of the recent rumors of a coming cut in the dividend rate.

Before the close of the market another "gas war settlement" story appeared in the Street, saying that stockholders of the several companies are to petition the courts to compel the Directors to end the war. This story, which was subsequently denied, had no effect whatever on Consolidated Gas stock, which continued weak to the close. The rumors of another reduction in the company's dividend rate took more tangible form yesterday, and some important insiders were quoted as intimating that the next quarterly payment will be 1 per cent.

### GENERAL ELECTRIC RUMORS.

Yesterday's advance in General Electric to 124½ seemed to be the result of manipulation rather than of buying induced by the many rumors regarding the stock that were in circulation. Specialists and traders were the principal buyers. The rise was accompanied by all sorts of stories regarding the company's earnings, which were said to be running up to 20 per cent. on the common stock. Dividend rumors were also plenty. Boston advices were that the regular dividend rate of 6 per cent. will be continued, but that extra dividends are to be declared as earnings warrant. In other quarters it was declared that the buying of the stock is based on equipment contracts which may soon be closed, and in still others it was said that a settlement with holders of the company's debentures, which can be exchanged for stock, is in view.

### BALTIMORE CONFIDENCE.

Messrs. Hambleton & Co. of Baltimore say in discussing the market outlook:

"The strength of the railroad list indicates plainly that the influential moneyed interests are in control of the market and working on the long side. A slightly higher level of money rates is quite probable, but this is no bar to an upward movement in stock values, as it is well understood that higher money is a natural outcome of prosperous trade. Last Saturday's bank statement proved even better than had been expected, and a further favorable showing is looked for this week. London advices reflected a better political and financial outlook abroad, and there were no engagements of specie for shipment from this side. General business conditions are exceedingly satisfactory, and railroad earnings are coming in from week to week with good gains over last year's large totals. Our information from New York is bullish on the better class of stocks, which appear to be a purchase on all reactions.

"It is encouraging to note that there is a prospect of something to be really accomplished in the way of currency reform at the next session of Congress. Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee have been holding conferences during the past fortnight for the purpose of giving the subject thorough and earnest consideration, and it is averred that the outcome of their labors will be the creation of a measure which will practically solve the currency problem. It begins to look as if the Administration's first pledge to the people will ultimately be brought to its fulfillment, and the long-promised relief to the business interests of the country will be finally forthcoming."

### LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London did very little in this market yesterday, transactions for foreign account amounting to about 7,000 shares. Practically all of this was on the selling side. The arbitrage houses sold St. Paul, Anaconda, the Union Pacifics, Atchison preferred, Louisville, and the Southern Railways.

### IOWA CENTRAL'S EARNINGS.

The Iowa Central stocks continue strong and favorable talk on them sems to be getting more and more attention. The preferred yesterday touched 58⅜ and the common 13½, both closing at their highest prices. The buying was more general than heretofore and better in character.

Interests identified with the company state frankly that they have recently been buyers of the stock and, while denying the current stories of negotiations looking to the absorption of the road by one of the large systems, say that it is possible that an important alliance will shortly be arranged whereby 5 per cent. dividends on the preferred stock will be assured. It is pointed out that current earnings are relatively large and that but small improvement is now needed to warrant the payment of full 5 per cent. on the preferred. In the eleven months of the fiscal year, from July, 1898, to June, 1899, Iowa Central's net earnings were $558,000 and the statement for June, 1899, which will be published in a few days, is confidently expected to bring up the total for the year to $650,000. Interest and rentals for the full year will amount to about $375,000, leaving $275,000 surplus, which is just the amount needed to pay the preferred stock's full dividend. It is said that another 1½ per cent. dividend will be paid on the stock in August.

### LINSEED OIL MATTERS.

President Guy G. Major, President of the American Linseed Oil Company, yesterday made the following statement in reference to the adjustment of the settlement between the National Linseed Oil Company and the American Linseed Company:

"The officials of the National Linseed Oil Company and the American Linseed Company have been in consultation since Friday morning last adjusting the accounts between the two companies. Substantially all matters of difference have been adjusted and settled, and the officials are now engaged in making out a complete statement of account between the companies. A statement to the stockholders of the National Linseed Oil Company will be issued during the coming week."

Regarding the dispatches which yesterday stated that Messrs. Douglass & Piper would erect a new linseed oil mill at Minneapolis, a company having been formed with $400,000 capital paid in, American Linseed interests say that when the plant of Douglass & Piper was purchased by the company, part of the contract and consideration was that neither Mr. Piper nor Mr. Douglass would enter into the business of the manufacture of linseed oil for the period of five years. They insist that the statement is erroneous, and say that it would be absolutely impossible to operate a plant of the size mentioned with the capital said to be invested.

## WALL STREET TOPICS.

Increase of $245,941 in Omaha's gross earnings for June, making an increase of $871,317 since Jan. 1.

Bank of England still purchasing gold in the open market, taking £20,000 in bars and £25,000 from Germany and £44,000 from Austria.

Announcement from Wheeling, West Va., of the sale of a great tract of coal and mineral land in the southern part of that State to a syndicate of New York capitalists for $500,000.

Statement from Chicago that the American Bell Telephone Company has completed arrangements for the transfer of its entire business to this city.

Purchase by the road's Reorganization Committee of $1,595,500 Kansas City and Omaha first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds and 17,253½ shares of stock, sold at public auction.

Increase of $506,719 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $113,951 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

### RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in July showed increases:

| | |
|---|---|
| Canadian Pacific | $95,000 |
| Forth Worth & Rio Grande | 2,061 |
| Mexican Central | 67,890 |
| Mexican National | 13,924 |
| Minneapolis & St. Louis | 14,092 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas | 27,176 |
| Rio Grande Western | 800 |
| St. Louis Southwestern | 16,000 |
| Texas & Pacific | 23,973 |
| Wabash | 35,919 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 10,604 |
| Wisconsin Central | 23,407 |
| Total increase 12 roads | $331,356 |
| Increase previously reported | 220,993 |
| Total increase 14 roads | $552,349 |
| The following showed decreases: | |
| Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg | $5,900 |
| Kansas City, Suburban Belt | 528 |
| Total decrease 2 roads | $6,518 |
| Decrease previously reported | 5,400 |
| Total decrease 3 roads | $11,918 |
| Net increase | $540,431 |

### MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@4 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $173,979,529; balances, $8,706,631; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $238,709.

Money on call in London, 1⅞@2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅞ per cent. for short and 3⅞@3½ for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84¼ for sixty days, $4.87⅛@4.87⅜ for demand, $4.88@$4.88⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.83⅞@$4.84⅛ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long, and 5.16⅞ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95¼, and guilders at 39 15-16@40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50@75c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—Par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par @50c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

### In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 25.—Business commenced in an undecided manner on the Bourse to-day, but subsequently improved on London repurchasing orders. Rio Tintos were firm, but the advance was not maintained at the close. A decline in rentes toward the close of the market weakened the whole list. Kafirs were strong, it being reported yesterday that the British Cabinet Council had peacefully disposed of the Transvaal matter, but closed irregular. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 45c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 23½c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 61.75.

BERLIN, July 25.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day, the attention of operators being chiefly absorbed in preparations for the settlement. Bank shares were in good speculative demand. Canadian Pacifics advanced on traffic-receipt reports. Iron shares were easier on dividend rumors. Exchange on London, 20 marks 49¼ pfennigs for checks.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 19,140,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 520,000 marks, other securities decreased 24,640,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 45,840,000 marks.

FRANKFORT, July 25.—On the Boerse to-day prices were firm. There was a strong arbitrage demand for Spanish 4s. Local shares were irregular.

VIENNA, July 25.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day. Settlement money was easy, the crop prospects in Hungary being regarded as favorable.

### THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 25—4 P. M.—American securities, after a firm opening, were quiet, with a declining tendency. Toward the close the market recovered and closed firm. The settlement absorbs the attention of members of the Exchange.

Consols, for money, 106 9-16; consols, for the account, 106 11-16; Atchison, 20¼; Canadian, 99⅝; St. Paul, 135⅝; Illinois Central, 119⅝; Louisville, 75⅛; New York Central, 144; Union Pacific preferred, 79⅜; Erie, 13⅝; Pennsylvania, 60⅝; Reading, 16½; Erie first preferred, 37½; Northern Pacific preferred, 79⅛; Grand Trunk, 7⅞; Anaconda, £11 5s.

Money, 1⅝@2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅝@3½ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £69,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 115; Madrid, 23; Lisbon, 36.50; Rome, 7.60.

Bar silver steady at 27⅜d per ounce.

Spanish 4s closed at 60¾.

The Stock Exchange will be closed Saturday, Aug. 5.

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Though somewhat broader than on Monday, the market for outside securities was very dull yesterday, and many issues in the active list were entirely neglected. Prices continued irregular, but, as on the previous day, net changes were in few cases important. Many times during the day no business at all was being transacted, and it was some time after the usual hour for the opening of the market that the initial sales were made.

For several days past Chicago and Alton subscriptions had been traded in in larger amount than any other issues, and yesterday again the day's business in these subscriptions headed the list as far as activity is concerned. They continued to show strength, and offerings of the subscriptions were well taken. During most of the day the price remained at 113, but before the close the bids were advanced, and at the end of the day 113¼ was bid, a net gain of three-quarters of 1 point. More than $100,000 of the subscriptions changed hands yesterday. There were also several sales of the Chicago and Alton new 3 per cent. bonds at 94 and interest. These bonds are traded in "when issued," to be delivered out of the first $10,000,000 of the bonds issued by the company. This first issue, it is expected, will be made about the middle of October.

Rubber Goods preferred was strong, and enjoyed a sharp advance. This issue was fairly active, and sold up to 86¼. It closed at 86¼ bid, a net gain of 1¼ points for the day. Developments of importance, it is rumored, will soon be announced affecting the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company. It is said that an effort is being made to bring about closer relations between the several rubber companies, and to secure more harmonious operation.

New Amsterdam Gas common was fairly active and irregular. It advanced early in the day, reaching 32, at which figure several hundred shares changed hands. Shortly before the close 300 shares sold at 31¼, and the stock ended the day with a fractional net loss. The bonds sold as high as 100¾, but there was little trading in them yesterday. They closed with a fractional net gain at 100¼ bid. Specialists say that there has been very good buying of these bonds. Late in the day it was said that the courts would be appealed to by some of the New Amsterdam Gas stockholders in conjunction with stockholders of the other local gas companies to oblige the Directors of the several companies to increase the price of gas. This report, however, was not confirmed.

Republic Iron and Steel common advanced sharply yesterday. With few sales made during the day, this issue sold up to 18½ and closed at 18 bid, a net gain of 1¼ points for the day. The preferred stock was less active, but it also enjoyed an advance, closing at 62¾ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of 1 point. Havana Commercial common sold at 26. There were few or no transactions in any of the other industrials. Standard Oil was dull, and closed 1 point lower than on Monday, at 463 bid.

On the sale of an odd lot, Trust Company of America stock reached 301 yesterday. Round lots, however, sold about 2 points below that figure, and the best bid at the close was 298½, which showed no net change for the day.

Few of the electric stocks showed any activity, but the transportation stocks showed some improvement at the close. New England Transportation gained one-half on 1 point, closing at 10 bid. The coffee stocks were all dull. Union Copper, a stock that has not been much traded in on the curb, sold up to 26, and closed at 24 bid, with no stock offered near that figure. Closing quotations were as follows:

**ACTIVE SECURITIES.**

**Gas Companies.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 31 | 32 |
| Amsterdam pf | 57 | 59 |
| Amsterdam 5s, with interest | 100¼ | 100¾ |
| Bay State Gas | 1⅞ | 2 |

**Industrials.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beet Sugar | 30 | 32 |
| Beet Sugar pf | 81 | 82½ |
| Distilling Company of America | 20 | 22 |
| Distilling Company of America pf | 50 | 70 |
| Electric Boat | 15 | 17 |
| Electric Boat pf | ... | 45 |
| Havana Commercial | 26 | 27 |
| Havana Commercial pf | 66 | 67 |
| International Power | ... | 77 |
| International Pump | 23½ | 25 |
| International Pump pf | 66¾ | 67½ |
| National Gramophone | 86 | 87½ |
| National Salt | 40 | 45 |
| National Salt pf. ex div | 70 | 74 |
| Otis Elevator | 30 | 31 |
| Otis Elevator pf | 92 | 94 |
| Republic Iron & Steel | 18 | 18¾ |
| Republic Iron & Steel pf | 62¾ | 63½ |
| Royal Baking Powder pf | 98½ | 99 |
| Rubber Goods Mfg | 30½ | 31 |
| Rubber Goods Mfg. pf | 86¼ | 87 |
| Standard Oil Trust | 463 | 466 |
| Union Steel & Chain | 27⅞ | ... |
| Union Steel & Chain pf | 68 | 69 |
| U. S. Pneumatic Horse | ⅝ | ⅝ |

**Miscellaneous.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amalgamated Copper | 97 | 98 |
| American Air Power | 70 | 75 |
| British Columbia Copper | ... | 10½ |
| Chicago & Alton subs | 113¼ | 113½ |
| Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i. | 93½ | ... |
| Electric Vehicle | 95 | 100 |
| Electric Vehicle pf | 115 | 123 |
| *Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid | ... | 1¼ |
| Flemington Coal & Coke | 24 | 26 |
| General Carriage | 34⅜ | 37½ |
| Illinois Transportation | 5⅝ | 6 |
| Markeen Copper | ... | 8½ |
| Mexican 5s | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| New England Transportation | 10 | 10½ |
| New York Transportation | 21½ | 21⅞ |
| Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E. | 23 | 24 |
| Tennessee Copper | 19 | 19½ |
| Trust Company of America | 298½ | 300 |
| Union Copper | 24 | ... |
| United Verde Extension | 3 | 4½ |
| *Wahnita, Copper | 4 | 7 |

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

**LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.**

**Street Railways.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 230 | 240 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st | 105 | 110 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d | 115 | 118 |
| Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 115 | 120 |
| Broadway Surface 2d | 105 | 106 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad, ex div | 247 | 249 |
| Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s | 101 | ... |
| Brooklyn Elevated bonds | 103 | 103½ |
| Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s | 111 | 113 |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock | 99 | 102 |
| Buffalo Street Railway pref | 111 | 115 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River | 190 | ... |
| Central Park, N. & E. River 7s | 111 | 118 |
| Columbus (Ohio) stock | 97 | 101 |
| Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s | 111 | 115 |
| Con. Traction of N. J. | 62½ | 64 |
| Con. Traction of N. J. 5s | 111 | 112 |
| Eighth Avenue Railroad | 380 | 400 |
| Kings County Elevated 4s, (new) | 93½ | 94½ |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. | 84 | 88 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st | 117 | 119 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d | 89 | 92 |
| Nassau Electric 4s | 96 | 97 |
| New Orleans Traction (new) | 21 | 22 |
| New Orleans Traction pf. (new) | 96½ | 98 |
| Ninth Avenue Railroad | 170 | 180 |
| North Jersey Street Railway | 35¾ | 36¾ |
| North Jersey Street Railway 4s | 94 | 95 |
| Orange & Passaic Valley bonds | 103½ | ... |
| Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st | 115 | 116 |
| Second Avenue Railroad consols | 119 | 122 |
| Sixth Avenue Railroad | 203 | 220 |
| Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry) | 113 | 116 |
| Union Railway stock | 199 | 200 |
| United Traction, Providence | 100½ | 101½ |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction | 53 | 54 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf | 106½ | 107 |

**Ferry Companies.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn Ferry | ... | 36 |
| Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int | 95 | 96½ |
| Hoboken Ferry (new) | 53 | 55 |
| Hoboken Ferry con. 5s | 94½ | 95½ |
| Metropolitan Ferry 5s | 110 | 112 |
| Union Ferry | 42 | 44 |
| Union Ferry bonds | 101 | 103 |

**Gas Companies.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Buffalo (N. Y.) stock | 8 | 9½ |
| Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest | 85 | 87 |
| Central Union 5s, guaranteed | 106¾ | 107½ |
| Citizens' Gas (Detroit) bonds | 97 | 98 |
| Consolidated Gas of Newark | 55 | 60 |
| Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds | 105 | 106 |
| Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J. | 87 | 90 |
| Consolidated Gas of N. Y. | 21 | 24 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds | 108 | 110 |
| Essex & Hudson Gas | 41 | 52 |
| Fort Wayne Gas | 60 | 65 |
| Fort Wayne Gas 6s | 76 | 79 |
| Indianapolis Gas | 110 | 120 |
| Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds | 104½ | 106 |
| Lafayette Gas Co | 60 | 65 |
| Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s | 80 | 84 |
| Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas | 48 | 52 |
| Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s | 67 | 70 |
| Mutual Gas of New York | 260 | 310 |
| Madison (Wis.) stock | 78 | 82 |
| New England Gas & Coke | 20½ | 22 |
| New England Gas & Coke bonds | 79 | 80 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st | 111 | 115 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. | 109 | 112 |
| N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds | 102¼ | 103½ |
| North Hudson L., H. & P. Co. | 55 | 56 |
| North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds | 107 | 109 |
| Ohio & Indiana | 48 | 52 |
| Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s | 67 | 70 |
| St. Joseph, (Mo.) | 40 | 45 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s | 93 | 95 |
| St Paul Gas stock | 50 | 52 |
| St. Paul Gas bonds | 88 | 91 |
| Standard Gas, New York | 112 | ... |
| Standard Gas, New York, pf | 135 | 138 |
| Standard Gas 1st | 116 | 118 |
| Syracuse Gas stock | 16 | 19 |
| Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds | 81 | 85 |
| Western Gas, ex dividend | 98 | 98½ |
| Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest | 108 | 110 |

**Industrials.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Typefounders' | 49 | 51 |
| Anderson Tobacco Company | 10 | 12 |
| Barney & Smith | 22 | 25 |
| Barney & Smith bonds | 106 | 107 |
| Cramps' Shipyard | 81 | 85 |
| General Chemical | 50 | ... |
| General Chemical pf | 98 | 101 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf | 54 | 56 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds | 96 | ... |
| Hudson River Telephone | 106 | 110 |
| Lorillard Company pf | 115½ | 117½ |
| Michigan Peninsular 5s | 106¼ | 107½ |
| Standard Coupler | 35 | 37 |
| Trenton Potteries | 7 | 13 |
| Trenton Potteries pf | ... | 55 |
| Union Typewriter | 22 | 24 |
| Union Typewriter 1st pf | 114 | 116½ |
| Union Typewriter 2d pf | 118 | 121 |
| Worthington Pump pf | 109½ | 110¾ |

**Miscellaneous.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Bank Note | 49 | 52 |
| Central & South American Tel | 113 | 114 |
| Iron Steamboat | 5 | 6¼ |
| Iron Steamboat bonds | 60 | 70 |

### GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Following is the Weather Bureau's summary of crop conditions:

"While drought continues over the western portion of the Carolinas, it has been wholly relieved by abundant rains in Tennessee and generally in the East and Central Gulf States, although portions of Mississippi and Alabama still need rain. Rain is also needed in Southern Texas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, over portions of Indiana, Illinois, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, but upon the whole the general conditions have been favorable in the States of the central valleys, the lake region, and on the Middle Atlantic Coast. A marked improvement in the general condition of crops is reported from the Middle Rocky Mountain States, and seasonable weather conditions have prevailed on the Pacific Coast.

"Corn would be benefited by rain in Nebraska, Iowa, and Indiana, but as yet the crop is not suffering seriously in those States and as a rule is doing well. In the other great corn States of the central valleys the crop has made favorable progress. Recent abundant rains have greatly improved late corn in those portions of Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia in which severe drought prevailed, but came too late for early corn, which has been permanently injured in the States named, as well as over the western portion of the Carolinas, where drought still continues.

"Winter wheat harvest is about finished in the districts east of the Rocky Mountains and continues in Oregon, where a fair crop is being secured. In Eastern Washington hot, dry winds have caused premature ripening.

"The harvesting of Spring wheat has begun over the Southern portion of the Spring wheat region. Over the western portion of the Dakotas very high temperatures—100 degrees and above—proved decidedly unfavorable to Spring wheat, but the crops escaped injury in the eastern portions of these States. In Minnesota the outlook for Spring wheat is generally good, and harvesting will begin this week.

"Oat harvest is nearly completed in the Central valleys and Middle Atlantic States, and is in progress in the extreme Northern districts. Fair to good yields are generally expected in the central valleys. In Wisconsin, however, some damage will result from lodging, and in Nebraska the crop generally is not as good as was expected.

"Over the greater part of the central and western portions of the cotton belt the condition of cotton is somewhat more favorable than at the close of the previous week, and the crop is clean and generally fruiting well. Complaints of shedding are received from Alabama, Georgia, and Florida, and dry weather has checked the growth in South Carolina, Southwestern North Carolina, and portions of Louisiana, and Southeastern Texas. In Arkansas and Oklahoma cotton is in fine condition, growing rapidly and fruiting well.

"Late rains have caused marked improvement in the condition of tobacco in Kentucky and Tennessee, and the general condition of the crop in the Ohio Valley, Middle Atlantic States, and New England is very promising, except in portions of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Curing continues in the South Atlantic States."

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

**Complete Bond Transactions.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U S 3s, coup | | Mo, K & T 1st 4s | |
| 500 | 109 | 10,000 | 93 |
| U S 4s, coup, 1907 | | Mo, K & T ext 5s | |
| 3,000 | 113½ | 5,000 | 88½ |
| U S 4s, coup, 1925 | | Mex Int 1st 4s | |
| 25,000 | 130½ | 10,000 | 87 |
| Am C Oil Co 6s | | Missouri Pac 3d | |
| 10,000 | 106¼ | 2,000 | 115½ |
| Am Dock & I 5s | | Mo Pac trust 5s | |
| 1,000 | 116 | 6,000 | 100 |
| A, T & S F adj 4s | | 10,000 | 99⅝ |
| 1,000 | 85¼ | 5,000 | 99⅝ |
| 2,000 | 85⅛ | 8,000b3 | 100 |
| 10,000 | 85¼ | 10,000 | 100 |
| General 4s | | Mo Pac 1st Coll 5s | |
| 165,000 | 101⅞ | 10,000 | 97¾ |
| 500 | 102⅛ | 14,000 | 98 |
| 12,000 | 101⅞ | 6,000 | 98¼ |
| Balt & Ohio 3½s | | 12,000 | 98 |
| 4,000 | 96⅞ | 2,000 | 98¼ |
| 500 | 96⅞ | 18,000b3 | 98½ |
| 2,000 | 96⅝ | 10,000 | 98¼ |
| 18,000 | 96½ | 4,000b3 | 98½ |
| Balt & Ohio 4s | | Mob & Ohio new 6s | |
| 7,500 | 101 | 2,000 | 127½ |
| 7,500 | 101 | Mob & Ohio gen 4s | |
| 70,000 | 101 | 1,000 | 87¼ |
| B & O, S W Div | | Mob & O, Montgom | |
| 3½s, when iss | | Div, 5s | |
| 15,000 | 94½ | 1,000 | 109¼ |
| B'klyn Rapid Tr 5s | | 1,000 | 108¾ |
| 4,000 | 115½ | N Y C & H deb 5s | |
| B'klyn Un El 1st | | 1,000 | 109 |
| 2,000 | 103⅞ | N Y C & Hud, Lake | |
| Can So 1st 6s | | Shore col 3½s | |
| Assented. | | 26,000 | 101⅞ |
| 5,000 | 100¼ | Mich Cent col 3½s | |
| Lo & Jeff Br 4s | | 10,000 | 101⅜ |
| 5,000 | 97⅝ | 2,000 | 102 |
| Louis & Nash uni- | | N Y, Ont & W ref | |
| fied 4s | | 4s | |
| 5,000 | 99⅞ | 5,000 | 106 |
| Man Ry con 4s | | Norf & W con 4s | |
| 25,000 | 109⅝ | 20,000 | 95 |
| M W S El, Chi, 4s | | N Pac prior lien 4s | |
| 25,000b3 | 98 | 1,000 | 103½ |
| 19,000 | 98 | 1,000 | 103⅜ |
| 9,000 | 97¾ | Nor Pac Term 1st | |
| Mil & N 1st, 1910, | | 3,000 | 115 |
| main line | | 10,000 | 115¼ |
| 1,000 | 121 | 22,000 

good buying of General Electric, Burlington, and Elevated. New York bought General Electric, Boston and Maine was higher, Bell Telephone sold at 350, Dominion Coal worked up to 53.

Curb prices were: Elm River, 11¾@11½; Amalgamated, 90¾@07½; Bay State Gas, 00c @81; Massachusetts Electric quoted at 27½ @27¾; preferred, 70@80.

There is little if any change in the financial situation. Call loans are outstanding at 3 per cent., and money can be obtained at that figure. The banks, as a rule, are asking 3½ and better on call. Time money is firm around 4 per cent., with 3½ quoted, in exceptional cases.

Closing bid and asked:

### MINING STOCKS.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adventure | 9½ | 10 | Old Colnoy | 10 | 10½ |
| Allouez | 7¾ | 8 | Old Domin | 37⅝ | .. |
| Arcadian | 68¾ | 69 | Osceola | 87 | 88 |
| Arnold | 14¾ | 15 | Parrot | 53 | 53½ |
| Ash Bed | 1¾ | 2 | Pioneer | 2 | 2⅝ |
| Atlantic | 30 | .. | Quincy | 162 | 164 |
| Baltic | 33 | 34 | Rhode Island | 7⅜ | 8 |
| B. & C. C. | .. | 25 | Santa Fe | 13¼ | 13⅜ |
| B. & Mont. | 366 | 367 | Santa Ysabel | 12½ | 12¾ |
| Butte & B. | 78½ | 79 | Tamarack | 221 | 225 |
| Cal. & Hec. | 815 | 825 | Utah Cons | 44 | 44½ |
| Centennial | 33½ | 35 | Washington | 2 | 2¼ |
| Franklin | 10 | 10¼ | White Knob | 8 | 10 |
| Humboldt | 2 | 3 | Wirona | 12 | 13½ |
| Isle Royale | 47 | 47½ | Wolverine | 46½ | 47 |
| Mohawk | 26 | 26½ | | | |

### RAILROAD STOCKS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bost. & Alb. | 261 | 265 | Fitchburg pf. | 117 | 117¼ |
| Bost. & Low. | 240 | .. | N. Y. & N. E. 6s | 112¾ | .. |
| Bost. & Me. | 203 | .. | N. Y. & N. E. 7s | 117½ | .. |
| Bost. & Prov. | 297 | 300 | N. Y. & N. W. End | .. | 95 |
| Bost. Elev. | 111¼ | 111½ | | | |
| Bost. G. 5s | 86 | 89 | | | |
| C. Mass. pf. | 65 | .. | | | |

### MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. B. Tel. | 348 | 350 | Erie Tel. | 96 | .. |
| Chi. Stk. Y. | 146¼ | 148 | Mex. Tel. | 3¾ | 3⅞ |
| Dom. Coal | 52½ | 52¾ | U. S. Oil | 47⅞ | 48 |
| Dom. C. pf. | 110 | 116½ | West. Elect. | .. | 500 |

### CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, July 25.—Linseed was again lower. After selling from 52 to 52½, the preferred declined to 50½, and although it afterward sold to 52, it closed at 51½. The common fell from 12 to 10½, where it closed. Biscuit, too, was slightly on the down grade. The common stock declined from 48¼ to 47, closing at 47¼. The preferred ranged from 100 to 100¼, closing at 100¾. South Side Elevated was in demand at par. Chicago City Railway was dull at 300. Diamond Match had a few sales at 139. Metropolitan bonds brought 96½@96⅝ and the preferred stock 56¼.

Settlement prices:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cambria | 22⅞ | 23 | Marsden | 15 | 15¾ |
| Choctaw | 40¼ | 41 | Penn. Mfg. | 22⅝ | 23 |
| Con. T., P. | 33 | 33⅜ | Phila. Trac. | 99⅛ | 99⅜ |
| Dl. Stge. | 153 | 158 | Union Trac. | 42⅛ | 42⅝ |
| E. S. B. pf. | 155 | 160 | W. N. Y. & P. | .. | .. |
| E. Co. of A. | 17⅝ | 17¾ | Penn. | 7⅛ | 7¼ |
| Lehigh Val. | 20½ | 20¾ | | | |

### MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

| | Tuesday. | Monday. |
|---|---|---|
| Alta | .07 | .06 |
| Alpha Con. | .03 | .03 |
| Andes | .18 | .15 |
| Belcher | .26 | .27 |
| Best & Belcher | .55 | .51 |
| Bullion | .08 | .08 |
| Caledonia | .59 | .56 |
| Challenge Con. | .24 | .23 |
| Chollar | .23 | .23 |
| Confidence | .84 | .85 |
| Con. Cal. & Va. | 2.10 | 2.00 |
| Con. Imperial | .02 | .02 |
| Crown Point | .24 | .24 |
| Gould & Curry | .41 | .40 |
| Hale & Norcross | .34 | .33 |
| Julia | .02 | .02 |
| Justice | .07 | .07 |
| Kentucky Con. | .04 | .04 |
| Lady Washington Con. | .01 | .01 |
| Mexican | .58 | .53 |
| Occidental Con. | .23 | .23 |
| Ophir | 1.15 | 1.05 |
| Overman | .11 | .10 |
| Potosi | .53 | .51 |
| Savage | .22 | .22 |
| Sag Belcher | .06 | .06 |
| Sierra Nevada | .62 | .60 |
| Standard | 2.40 | 2.50 |
| Syndicate | .05 | .05 |
| St. Louis | .10 | .10 |
| Union Con. | .37 | .35 |
| Utah Con. | .11 | .11 |
| Yellow Jacket | .34 | .30 |
| Silver Bars | 60⅜ | 60¾ |
| Mexican dollars | 49@50 | 49@50 |
| Drafts, sight | .10 | .10 |
| Telegraph | 12½ | 12¼ |

### PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 25.—There was little snap to the market to-day, notwithstanding the fact the commission houses seemed to be better supplied with buying orders. Room traders, however, had stock to sell around current prices, so that the outside demand had little effect. United Gas moved up another point, to 172, but failed to hold, the rumor of a "melon-cutting" being officially denied. Welsbach Light held at about yesterday's level. Consolidated Lake Superior developed strength, advancing 12⅝, to 13, the latter a new high record. National Electric was slightly higher on the rumor of a deal with the Electric Company of America, which was officially denied.

The general close was firm, at these bid and asked prices:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cambria | 22⅞ | 23 | Marsden | 15 | 15¾ |
| Choctaw | 40¼ | 41 | Penn. Mfg. | 22⅝ | 23 |
| Con. T., P. | 33 | 33⅜ | Phila. Trac. | 99⅛ | 99⅜ |
| Dl. Stge. | 153 | 158 | Union Trac. | 42⅛ | 42⅝ |
| E. S. B. pf. | 155 | 160 | W. N. Y. & P. | .. | .. |
| E. Co. of A. | 17⅝ | 17¾ | Penn. | 7⅛ | 7¼ |
| Lehigh Val. | 20½ | 20¾ | | | |

### MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

| | Tuesday. | Monday. |
|---|---|---|
| Alta | .07 | .06 |
| Alpha Con. | .03 | .03 |
| Andes | .18 | .15 |
| Belcher | .26 | .27 |
| Best & Belcher | .55 | .51 |
| Bullion | .08 | .08 |
| Caledonia | .59 | .56 |
| Challenge Con. | .24 | .23 |
| Chollar | .23 | .23 |
| Confidence | .84 | .85 |
| Con. Cal. & Va. | 2.10 | 2.00 |
| Con. Imperial | .02 | .02 |
| Crown Point | .24 | .24 |
| Gould & Curry | .41 | .40 |
| Hale & Norcross | .34 | .33 |
| Julia | .02 | .02 |
| Justice | .07 | .07 |
| Kentucky Con. | .04 | .04 |
| Lady Washington Con. | .01 | .01 |
| Mexican | .58 | .53 |
| Occidental Con. | .23 | .23 |
| Ophir | 1.15 | 1.05 |
| Overman | .11 | .10 |
| Potosi | .53 | .51 |
| Savage | .22 | .22 |
| Sag Belcher | .06 | .06 |
| Sierra Nevada | .62 | .60 |
| Standard | 2.40 | 2.50 |
| Syndicate | .05 | .05 |
| St. Louis | .10 | .10 |
| Union Con. | .37 | .35 |
| Utah Con. | .11 | .11 |
| Yellow Jacket | .34 | .30 |
| Silver Bars | 60⅜ | 60¾ |
| Mexican dollars | 49@50 | 49@50 |
| Drafts, sight | .10 | .10 |
| Telegraph | 12½ | 12¼ |

*Special to The New York Times.*

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 25.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

| | Tuesday. Bid. | Asked. | Monday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alamo | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9¼ | 9½ |
| Anaconda | 47 | 47½ | 47 | 48 |
| Anchoria | 71 | 79 | 71 | 79 |
| Argentum | 26 | 28 | 26½ | 28 |
| Battle | 31 | 31⅜ | 31 | 32 |
| Columbine | 16¼ | 16½ | 17 | 17 |
| Consolidated | 10 | 10⅜ | 10 | 10⅜ |
| Damon | 17 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17⅛ |
| Elkton | 92 | 92⅜ | 92¾ | 93 |
| El Paso | 36 | 36⅝ | 35⅞ | 36 |
| Findlay | 17¼ | 17½ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ |
| Garfield | 13¼ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 14¼ |
| Gibson | 25 | 27½ | 25 | 27½ |
| Golden Fleece | 20 | 30 | 24 | 30 |
| Golden King | 85 | 87 | 85 | 90 |
| Gold Coin | 205 | 210 | 205 | 210 |
| Gould | 22 | 22¾ | 22⅝ | 22¾ |
| Isabella | 81 | 81¾ | 82⅜ | 82⅝ |
| Independence | 60 | 60¾ | 61¼ | 61¾ |
| Jackpot | 39¼ | 39¾ | 39⅝ | 39¾ |
| Moon Anchor | 110½ | 111 | 110½ | 113 |
| Matoa | 30 | 31 | 30 | 31¾ |
| Pinnacle | 20 | 20¼ | 20 | 20¼ |
| Pharmacist | 4¼ | 4⅝ | 4¼ | 4⅝ |
| Portland | 193 | 196 | 194¼ | 196 |
| Rawlings | 42 | 44½ | 42 | 45 |
| Rosa | 25 | 27 | 25 | 26½ |
| Union | 30⅜ | 30⅝ | 29 | 29½ |
| Vindicator | 99½ | 100 | 99¼ | 100 |
| Work | 24 | 24¼ | 23⅞ | 24¼ |

### RAILROAD EARNINGS.

| | 1890. | 1898. | 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG— | | | |
| Mileage | 336 | 339 | 340 |
| 3d week July | $69,036 | $75,926 | $78,738 |
| From July 1 | 144,119 | 227,778 | 221,215 |
| CANADIAN PACIFIC— | | | |
| Mileage | 6,952 | 6,563 | 6,476 |
| 3d week July | $548,000 | $448,000 | $489,000 |
| From Jan. 1 | 14,310,084 | 12,996,902 | 11,150,117 |
| FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE— | | | |
| Mileage | 146 | 146 | 146 |
| 3d week July | $7,517 | $5,456 | $4,749 |
| KANSAS CITY, SUBURBAN BELT— | | | |
| Mileage | 32 | 32 | 35 |
| 3d week July | $8,926 | $9,454 | $6,387 |
| From Jan. 1 | 294,728 | 252,644 | 188,150 |
| MEXICAN CENTRAL— | | | |
| Mileage | 1,956 | 1,956 | 1,860 |
| 3d week July | $307,324 | $239,434 | $195,257 |
| From Jan. 1 | 9,152,845 | 7,298,217 | 7,104,408 |
| MEXICAN NATIONAL— | | | |
| Mileage | 1,266 | 1,219 | 1,219 |
| 3d week July | $126,847 | $112,928 | $92,620 |
| From Jan. 1 | 3,768,772 | 3,293,277 | 3,237,782 |
| MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS— | | | |
| Mileage | 507 | 366 | 370 |
| 3d week July | $48,561 | $33,959 | $40,611 |
| From July 1 | 149,805 | 102,829 | 123,762 |
| MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS— | | | |
| Mileage | 2,197 | 2,197 | 2,197 |
| 3d week July | $210,296 | $188,122 | $184,620 |
| From July 1 | 557,452 | 477,849 | 494,172 |
| OMAHA— | | | |
| Mileage | 1,492 | 1,492 | 1,492 |
| Month June | $800,082 | $614,141 | $635,507 |
| From Jan. 1 | 4,596,863 | 3,724,546 | 3,446,864 |
| RIO GRANDE & WESTERN— | | | |
| Mileage | 532 | 550 | 550 |
| 3d week July | $64,900 | $64,100 | $64,000 |
| From July 1 | 196,200 | 165,800 | 196,000 |
| ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN— | | | |
| Mileage | 1,223 | 1,223 | 1,223 |
| 3d week July | $103,700 | $87,700 | $76,500 |
| From July 1 | 289,809 | 237,884 | 218,300 |
| TEXAS & PACIFIC— | | | |
| Mileage | 1,499 | 1,499 | 1,499 |
| 3d week July | $129,246 | $105,273 | $103,367 |
| From Jan. 1 | 4,081,689 | 3,825,543 | 3,348,208 |
| WABASH— | | | |
| Mileage | 2,826 | 2,826 | 1,936 |
| 3d week July | $286,743 | $250,824 | $220,909 |
| From July 1 | 826,937 | 703,357 | 617,012 |
| WHEELING & LAKE ERIE— | | | |
| Mileage | 247 | 247 | 247 |
| 3d week July | $36,005 | $25,401 | $12,720 |
| From July 1 | 100,632 | 79,575 | 47,393 |
| WISCONSIN CENTRAL— | | | |
| Mileage | 937 | 937 | 937 |
| 3d week July | $115,886 | $92,479 | $99,224 |
| From July 1 | 329,570 | 283,015 | 298,474 |

### TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Available cash balance | $281,541,797 |
| Gold reserve | 245,740,700 |
| Net silver | 4,964,254 |
| United States notes in the Treasury | 15,155,841 |
| Treasury notes of 1890 | 835,090 |
| Total receipts this day | 1,330,139 |
| Total receipts this month | 38,476,831 |
| Total receipts this year | 38,476,831 |
| Total expenditures this day | 1,529,000 |
| Total expenditures this month | 47,292,000 |
| Total expenditures this year | 47,292,000 |
| Deposits in National banks | 77,421,070 |
| Silver bullion | 991,040 |
| National bank notes received to-day for redemption | 193,740 |
| Government receipts from internal revenue | 547,730 |
| Customs | 739,798 |
| Miscellaneous | 51,610 |

### Railroad Securities at Auction.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, for the Reorganization Committee of the Kansas City and Omaha Railway Company, which is operated in connection with the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company, $1,595,500 Kansas City and Omaha Railroad Company's first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds and 17,253½ shares of its common stock. The bonds were started at $482,638.75, and were knocked down at $638,000. The stock sold for $405. The purchasers in each case were J. & S. Wormser and E. C. Benedict & Co., for the Reorganization Committee.

## FEDERAL COURTS.

### Calendar for Wednesday, July 26.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Bankruptcy.

946—In re Philip Foley.
1200—In re James Brandt.

Discharges.

764—Charles Lewis.
1069—Welderman & Rosenbaum.
1044—Bernhard Eckstein.
997—Max Werner.
894—Hyman Harris.
1052—David Sherman.
939—Francis E. Eggleston.
1061—Joseph F. McGovern.
826—David Markowitz.
270—Isaac Bruner.
1110—Leslie Silverstein.
1019—Daniel Schwarzkopf.
1057—Tobias Kemelhor.
1087—Jacob Weinstein.
1092—Harris W. Schulman.
1072—Edward H. Watson.
1064—Alfred D. Brink.
1088—Joseph A. Physioc.
1030—Harriet E. Gordon.
1062—Elmer W. Brown.
1066—Moses F. Goldstein.
1067—Samuel Kohn.
1102—James E. Zarr.
1097—Israel Solomon.
550—R. B. Mathie.
1025—Louis Arcnowitz.
863—Edward Stavenhagen.
1068—George B. Guernsey.
1086—I. & J. Shenfield.
1046—Edward N. Hurlbut.
959—Weisstock & Gerbat.
462—Louis A. Prince.
903—John J. Macdonald.
1030—Leonard F. Pitkin.
1112—Henry M. Bristol.
1031—Theodore E. Gordon.
972—Alex. Reiman.
1032—Michael Morton.
1085—George E. Merry.
815—Emil Heyman.
930—Charles E. Corwin.
965—Ernst Freise.
932—Theodore A. Cook.
820—Irving T. Hunter.

Discharges under objection.

858—Frank B. Walker.
745—Henry Mass.
992—Jarvis B. Smith.
992—Jacob Blauner.
942—L. & E. Stern.
933—J. H. & N. Fleisch.
209—Jacob Schwartz.
990—Michael Palarino.

Motions in bankruptcy.

In re Apartment Hotel Co.
In re Francis T. Walton.
In re Amelia Walther.
In re Hattie Hyman.
In re George Eisenbach.
In re Ernest Freise.
In re Emil Heyman.
In re James S. Ritt.
In re D. Abrahams & Sons.
In re George Heyman.
In re Adolph Friedman.

## STATE COURTS.

### New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts will meet to-day to hand down decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Matter of Devery.
2—Fehrman vs. Am. Colonial & Trading Co.
3—Kunzemann vs. Kunzemann.
4—Conklin vs. Grinnon.
5—Seery vs. Clarkin.
6—Stelbe vs. Wing.
7—Matter of Brown.
8—Adams vs. Calhoun.
9—Fitzgerald Brothers Brew. Co. vs. Gorman.
10—Matter of Ten Eyck.
11—Dazian vs. Humphreys.
12—Lebenthal vs. Crossman.
13—Morton vs. Morton.
14—Kiralfy vs. Tompkins.
15—Matter of Morris.
16—Coe vs. Lewis.
17—Franklin Nat. Bank vs. Mogul Mfg. Co.
18—Schuenn vs. Hierboger.
19—People ex rel. Levy vs. Whalen.
20—Ehmann vs. Wolfrath.
21—Clark vs. Molloy.
22—Helmes vs. Helmes.
23—Gran vs. Lieber.
24—Central Nat. Bank vs. Clason.
25—Golder vs. Golder.
26—Matter of Blackwell.
27—Babb vs. Porter Air Lighter Co.
28—Bloom vs. Ponds Extract Co.
29—Reiner vs. Oelbaum.
30—Matter of Broome St.
31—Crane vs. Tostevin.
32—Matter of 15th and 16th Sts.
33—Jacoby vs. Plass.
34—City of New York vs. Johnson.
35—Merritt vs. Smith.
36—Buckley vs. Seltz.
37—Braun vs. Hergert.
38—Himelberg vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
39—Matter of Stevenson.
40—Munster vs. Furbish.
41—Blackwell vs. Farmer.
42—Waters vs. N. Y. Economical Printing Co.
43—Matter of Frinck.
44—Wheaton vs. Troy.
45—Ganss vs. Gandy.
46—Mutual Bank vs. Moxham.
47—Standard Mfg. Co. vs. Smith.
48—Rabinowitz vs. Bernard.
49—Matter of Appleby.
50—People vs. Keller.
51—Kohler vs. Kibler.
52—U. S. Mortgage Trust Co. vs. Koster, Bial & Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Varnum, S. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Eliza Fellows,
Mary J. Griffith,
Levi Gotthold,
Gerson Mannheimer,
Catharine Coyle,
Johanes Dietrick,
Fannie Schlessinger,
Mary A. Case,
Eliza Mittenzwel.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV., Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Herrman, and Gordon for the People.

1—John Dorr.
2—Martin Schwenk.
3—Richard Lee.
4—Emil Riallis.
Henry P. Calame.
5—John Kelly.
6—James Martin.
7—Philip Riall.
8—Frank Morris.
9—William Clark.
10—Thomas B. Neiland.
11—Emil Gfeller.
Pleadings.
1—Henry Hardy.
2—Lewis Weiner.
3—Max Levy.
4—Israel Goodman.
Max Glass.
5—Charles Beagham.
6—James Frank.
7—George Cook.
8—Max Strauss.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Blumenthal for the People.

1—John Sullivan.
2—Ollie Taylor.
3—Charles Miller.
4—Dominick De Angelo.
5—William Crobart.
6—Joseph Lutch.
James Conne.
7—William Melville.
8—Philip McManus.
Jacob Lependorf.
9—John W. Hurley.
10—Charles Mitchell.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

### Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT — Bischoff, Jr., J. — Berger Manufacturing Company vs. City of New York—M. Clelland Milner.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Parsons vs. Webb—Edgar M. Leventritt. Lawrence vs. Herrick—Michael J. Scanlon. Cameron vs. Fleisch—Michael J. Kelly. Matter of Imperial Tobacco Cigarette Company—Edward J. Kiely.

### Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT — Giegerich, J. — James S. Wight vs. Middlesex County Bank—James Maguire.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Harold M. Sill vs. Margaret Barnes and others—James Mackey.

### Brooklyn Court Calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of John Hein, Elizabeth G. Butcher, Elizabath W. Briggs, Charles E. Edge, and Sadie E. Porcher.

The accounting of James R. Lawrence, William Porter, Charles F. A. Hinrichs, Mary C. Donnelly, Joseph F. Sartov, John W. L'Hommedieu, Lucy C. Prentice, Kate Anderson, Ellen M. Murray, Margaret Nolan, William Larmer, William M. Pigot, Sarah F. Cortelyou, Emily Cutler, Valentine Burchhauser, Charlotte Hayward, Jeremiah Erwin, Joseph W. Harper, Daniel McCullum, and William McD. Gibson.

The estate of George C. Tallman, Stephen Losee, John L'Hommedieu, and John Purcell.

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

### Rumors of a Big Deal in Wall Street Property—General Market Still Lifeless.

A rumor that 41 and 43 Wall Street, running through to 45 and 47 Exchange Place, had been sold, caused something of a stir in down-town realty circles yesterday. The property is owned by the heirs of Christopher Roberts, for whom R. M. Gallaway, President of the Merchants' National Bank, is trustee. Mr. Gallaway is at present in Europe, and, so far as the sellers' end of the deal is concerned, it is without confirmation. W. K. Aston, who was mentioned as the purchaser, could not be seen, but at his office it was denied in most positive terms that he had bought the property.

The Arverne-by-the-Sea Company has sold to Samuel Borchardt of this city a tract of land on the south side of Ocean Avenue, at Arverne, Queens Borough, with 200 feet on the ocean, for $28,000. The owner is restricted to erecting dwellings on the property, none to cost less than $4,000.

Duff & Conger and Thomas F. Cody have sold for Mrs. Louise De R. Campbell, the dwelling 111 East Eighty-seventh Street.

Julius Scott has sold, in conjunction with D. Conway, for E. Treacy, a plot of about seventy lots in Brooklyn, included by East Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets, Avenues L and M.

There were no offerings scheduled for yesterday at auction.

Edward Roche mortgaged yesterday to Frank H. Presby the block bounded by West, Washington, Reade, and Duane Streets, in the sum of $271,000 for a period of one year. This is the property which was formerly owned by the city, and which Mr. Roche purchased at auction early in May for $453,000.

### To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 356 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 18.6 by 100.11 and irregular, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,717.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, Park Avenue, formerly Railroad Avenue, East, 62.2 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 62.2 by 129 by 59.2 by 151.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $8,777.

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

### List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Trinity Avenue, east side, 283 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for two three-story frame dwellings, 15.2 by 70; Joseph A. Brantigan, premises, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 121 and 123 Avenue C, for a six-story brick flat, 39 by 72.10; Charles Weinstein of 198 Broome Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $35,000.

No. 315 East Ninth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 78.7; Weil & Mayer of 35 Nassau Street, owners; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $25,000.

Webster Avenue and Two Hundredth Street, for a one-story frame freight house, 40 by 16; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; cost, $800.

Ninth Street, south side, 105 feet east of White Plains Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 46; George Caterson, owner; Joseph E. Dobbs, William's Bridge, architect; cost, $5,200.

One hundred and Eighty-second Street, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, for a five-story brick and stone flat, 29.10 by 95; Samuel McCracken of 454 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $40,000.

Fort Schuyler Road, south side, 22 feet east of Westchester Creek, for a two-story frame store, 60 by 26, and a one-story frame coal pocket, 100 by 40; John S. Bush, owner; Henry S. Muen of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

### Alterations.

No. 78 Morton Street, to a three-story brick fire-engine house; city, owner; cost, $800.

No. 57 West Twelfth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; John Loujer estate, owner; Lella Dreuner of 57 West Twelfth Street, lessee; cost, $1,000.

No. 67 East Forty-seventh Street, to a six-story brick tenement, with stores; Solomon Farian of 2,728 Broadway, owner; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, $700.

Nos. 369 and 371 East Fourth Street, to two two-story and attic frame dwellings; Regina Margareten, owner; Henry Regelmann of 133 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 218 East Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Frank Dobson of 576 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, owner; John L. Jordan, architect; cost, $250.

No. 155 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to two two-story brick storage house; Louis J. Kahn, lessee; George W. Kenny, architect; cost, $175.

No. 153 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick stable; Louis J. Kahn, lessee; George W. Kenny, architect; cost, $125.

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, July 25.

AVENUE B, 105, 107, and 109, s e corner of 7th St, 60.8x93; Abraham Siegel to Caesar Casper and others, ¾ part..... 1

AVENUE B, centre line at s s of Cliff St, runs e 5 ft to w s of Cauldwell Av x s 50x w 5 to centre of Avenue B x n 50; Elizabeth Wright and another, devisee and executors, to Danna Farrer..... 1

BATHGATE AV, w s 260 ft s of 172d St, 50x120; Edward S. Maguire and others to Mary E. Maguire, quit claim..... 1

BRIGGS AV, n s, Lot 24, map of Briggs estate, William's Bridge, 50x206.4; Mary Duncan to William J. Ahrens and John Becker..... 1

CHURCH ST, 277, e s, 25x75; 48th St, 61 West, 21.6x100.5; 56th St, s s, 120.10 ft w of 8th Av, 20.10x100.5; 116th St, 168 to 172 East, 47.6x100.11; Broadway, 2,489, w s, 18.4x100; Frances N. Henck to Robert A. Henck..... 10,000

CRESTON AV, e s, 536.2 ft n of Wellesley St, 25x141.8x25x141.4; Antonia Davis to Robert Courtright..... 1,200

CROTONA AV, n e corner of 170th St, 27.1 x100.7x59.10x100.6; Crotona Av, e s, 27.1 ft n of 170th St, 25.2x100.7; William Crockett to John Kremer..... 1

INTERIOR LOT, beginning 40.6 ft n of 17th St, and 225 ft w of 8th Av, runs s 0.8x w 0.3x n 9.8x0.1½; also lot 22.2 ft n of 17th St and 225 ft w of 8th Av, runs n 18.11x w 0.3x s 18.11x e 0.2½; George Shepherd to Sarah C. Quinn..... 615

MANHATTAN AV, 58 and 60, and 18 West 103d St, Peter B. Olney, referee, to Joseph M. Philbrick..... 9,100

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, n s, 450 ft w of Fleetwood Av, 150x125; Mount Hope Place, s s, 450 ft w of Fleetwood Av, 125x125; 176th St, n s, 475 ft w of Fleetwood Av, 100x100; 177th St, n s, 625 ft w of Fleetwood Av, 50x125; John C. Blake to James H. Cassidy..... Exch.

OPDYKE AV, n w corner of Bronx River Road, 37.11x149.4x91.2x156.9; also Lots 36 to 39, map of Charles Darke, 100x94.8x100x95.10; Pennington Whitehead, referee, to Henry F. Vogt..... 4,000

PEARL ST, 228, s s; Mary Cosgrove to Mary E. Plummer, as trustee..... 100

PEARL ST, 228; Mary E. Plummer, as trustee, to Anson P. Stokes..... 30,000

UNION AV, w s, 119 ft n of Hall St, 75x200; Antony Smyth and wife to the City Real Estate Company..... 100

VALENTINE AV, w s, 552 ft s of 180th St, 16.8x97.7x16.8x97.10; Frederike Kiewel to Ludwig Yung and another..... 4,000

WASHINGTON AV, 948, e s, 142.9 ft n of 163d St, 25x80.7x25x80.5; Washington Av, 950, e s, 167.9 ft n of 163d St, 25x80.7x25x80.8; Washington St, 946, e s, 117.10 ft n of 163d St, 25x80.5x25x80.6; Joseph Levin and another to Martin Maurer, Jr..... 1

1ST AV, 2,349, w s, 25.2x100; Edward Muller to Louis H. Stroh..... 1

12TH AV, line at centre of proposed 157th St, runs w — to high-water mark, Hudson River x s 133.8 e — to centre of 12th Av x n 129.11; Eugene M. Jerome and another, executors and trustees, to Michael J. Mahoney and another..... 23,500

10TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of 5th Av, 25x114; Wakefield, Edwin C. Mott, referee, to James V. Lawrence..... 350

49TH ST, n s, 209 ft e of Madison Av, 21x100.5; Charles Buek to Annie P. Henry.. 100

88TH ST, n s, 235.7 ft e of 4th Av, 25.7x100.8; 88th St, n s, 261.1 ft e of 4th Av, 25.2x100.8; James Hagan to Annie Hagan..... 100

89TH ST, 117 West, 25x100.8; George M. Van Hoesen, referee, to H. H. Hart..... 3,800

102D ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; John Immel to John S. Tobin..... 100

102D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; John Immel and wife to Elizabeth McPhillips..... 100

114TH ST, 528 West, 20x100.11; Carris S. and David T. Kennedy to Maude Cammann..... 1

135TH ST, 812 East, 25x100; Margaretha Metzmeier to John G. Surber and wife.. 1

136TH ST, n s, 369 ft e of 7th Av, 16x99.11; John J. Duffy to Casper Levy..... 100

136TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; James H. Cassidy to John C. Blake..... Exch.

136TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; John C. Blake to Johanna C. Blake..... 1

151ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 78x99.11; Anson P. Stokes to Mary E. Plummer, trustee..... 1

151ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 78x99.11; Anson P. Stokes to Mary E. Plummer, trustee..... 30,000

157TH ST, centre line at high-water mark, Hudson River, and line runs w — to e s of lands of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad x s 135.4x e — x n w; the City of New York to Eugene M. Jerome and another, executors and trustees 500

157TH ST, s s, 30 ft w of Melrose Av, 19.8x100; William C. Arnold, referee, to Henry W. Gilbert..... 2,000

175TH ST, n w corner of Townsend Av, 100x25; Fannie E. Lawrence to John Connelly..... 100

### Recorded Leases.

BERGFLETH, Henry, to James Carty; Avenue A, 243, n w corner of 15th St, 5 years..... $1,200

MINTON, Sophie E., to Patrick H. Kennedy; Amsterdam Av, 582, store, 5 years. 300

MINTON, Sophie E., to Ola Swendsen; Amsterdam Av, 582, part of store, 3 years..... 240

SCHEER, Dora, to Isaac Dubin; Madison St, 328, 3 years..... 4,550

### Recorded Mortgages.

BARTELS, Charlotte, to William Crockett; Crotona Av, e s, 75.4 ft n of 170th St, 1 year..... $500

BAUER, Karl, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 954 Columbus Av, leasehold, demand.... 2,700

CARTY, James, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 243 2d Av, leasehold, demand..... 3,500

CASSIDY, James H., to Donald B. Toucey; 136th St, s s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 4,000

CASSIDY, James H., to Donald B. Toucey; 136th St, s s, 175 ft e of St. Ann'a Av, 1 year..... 4,000

CONNELLY, John, to Walter S. Sheafer and others, executors, &c.; Townsend Av, n w corner of 175th St, 3 years..... 915

CROCKETT, William, to Louisa Randell; Crotona Av, e s, 27.1 ft n of 170th St, 3¼ years..... 5,000

CROCKETT, William, to Louisa Randell; Crotona Av, e s, 75.4 ft n of 170th St, 3¼ years..... 5,000

DEL MONTE, Julia, to Mary A. Hyatt; 41st St, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years 22,000

DE MARCO, Celestino, to John Stemme; 115th St, s s, 94 ft w of Pleasant Av, 2 years..... 2,000

DOYLE, Joseph, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 4th St, w s, 66 ft s of Horatio St, 5 years..... 15,000

DUFFY, Alice F. L., and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 537 West 147th St, 1 year..... 7,000

EVANS, William, to Frederick S. Battershall; 387 East 10th St, 3 years.... 29,000

GARRY, Patrick, to Charles and Katie Fanck; Lots 237 and 238, map of building lots of William A. and Henry C. Mapes, 3 years..... 700

GLASIER, Mary, to Samuel G. Dayton; plot beginning 60 ft e of North St, adjoining land of Edna A. Graham, 30x100 to Bay Av, 5 years..... 1,000

GOODMAN, Abraham, and

SUMMER RESORTS.

# ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:
**7:30 P. M.** with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
**7:50 A. M.** with through Parlor Cars via Utica.
For Fulton Chain, Racquettte Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placi1, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake.

**6 P. M.** PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; **6:50 A. M.** over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac & Lake Placid; **11:13 A. M.** over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

**8:40 A. M.** ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M., from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
**RUISSEAUMONT** T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve. NY.C. G.C.S., 7:50 AM, 7:30 PM; arrive 7:35 PM, 7:55 AM, and via Chateaugay, 12:55 PM.

**STEVENS HOUSE** Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 7:30 AM, 7:30 PM; ar. 7:35 PM, 7:55 AM, and via Chateaugay, 12:55 PM.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
**HOTEL CHILDWOLD,** CHAS. E. LELAND, LAND. Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M., 3:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 6:33 P. M. and 5:13 A. M.

UPPER SARANAC LAKE.
**SARANAC INN,** M. B. Marshall, Mgr. D. W. Riddle, Supt. UPPER SARANAC LAKE—Lve. N. Y., Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive at Inn 5:08 P. M. and 5:58 A. M.

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LOVELY SPOT FOR SUMMER OUTING. FINE CAMP SITES AND COTTAGES TO LET. Golf course. Boating, Fishing, Hunting, Lawn Tennis, Billiards, Bowling, Fine Casino for Entertainments and Dancing. Through Wagner Palace Car from New York to Childwold. Opens June 20th. For information address,
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Also Proprietor THE SHOREHAM, Washington, D. C.

## Richfield Springs, N. Y.

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J. H. BRESLIN.

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LONG BRANCH.
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A STRICTLY REFINED FAMILY HOTEL.
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FAVORITE HOTEL on Great South Bay.
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WILLIAM E. LEFFINGWELL, President. Watkins, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEES' SALE.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at auction, by Marlin F. Hatch, Auctioneer, on Friday morning, July 28th, 1899, at Eleven o'Clock, at 91 Thompson Street, this city, a stock of wrought iron, gas and electric fitures; iron, brass and bronze work; grills, lathe, presses, and other machinery; bar and sheet iron, &c. Catalogues at sale. T. FRANK BROWNELL, Trustee; EUGENE KULINSKI & CO., Bankrupts. PETER B. OLNEY, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau Street.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO. WILL SELL at auction FRIDAY, AUGUST 4TH, at noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Policy 354,188 of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. Further particulars of the auctioneers, 111 Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

**OUR DEWEY BLOTTER** GIVES THE ADmiral's portrait and an interesting extract from his letter praising Huebsch's Year Book. We'll mail one with sample of our note-head specialty if you ask. D. A. HUEBSCH & CO., Printers, 31 Rose St., City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF DANIEL G. BROWN, bankrupt.—No. 1,280.
Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of July, 1899, the said Daniel G. Brown was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on the 17th day of August, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 25, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ISIDORE BURROS, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Isidore Burros, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 21st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 23d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. ERNEST HALL, Referee.
Dated July 25th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SIMON COHEN, Bankrupt.—No. 1,170.
Notice is hereby given that Simon Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 24, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.
New York, July 25, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—EDWARD S. CRAWFORD, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Edward S. Crawford, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 19th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. ERNEST HALL, Referee.
Dated July 25, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM F. CROSSLEY, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that William F. Crossley, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 17th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 23d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. ERNEST HALL, Referee.
Dated July 25th, 1899.

NO. 1,284.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY DINKELSPIEL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Henry Dinkelspiel of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Henry Dinkelspiel was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated July 25th, 1899.

NO. 947.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—DAVID HENDERSON, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that David Henderson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 23d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
THEODOR AUB, Referee.
New York, July 26, 1899.

TO THE CREDITORS OF EUGENE REICHENBACH, bankrupt.—No. 1,278.
Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of July, 1899, the said Eugene Reichenbach was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on the 8th day of August, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 25, 1899.

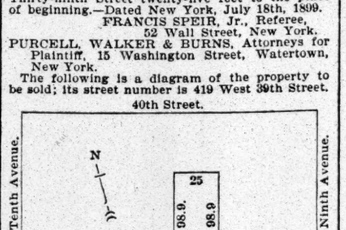
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS C. SCHOELLER, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Louis C. Schoeller, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 30th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted. ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.
New York, July 25, 1899.

FOR SALE.

**Typewriters Rented & Sold.** 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway, Telephone 1888 Franklin.

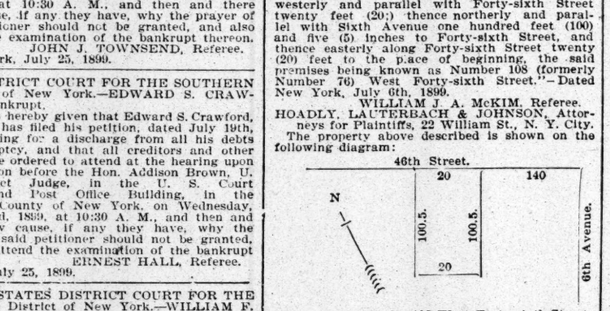
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ST. JOSEPH'S APOSTOLIC SCHOOL, Plaintiff, against ELLEN GOGGIN and DAVID McCLURE, as executrix and executor of the last will and testament of Mary Elizabeth Grady, deceased, and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, on the 10th day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises located in the County of New York, and directed in said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, between the Ninth and Tenth Avenues, and designated upon a map of the property of Ellen Eliza Ward, made by Samuel E. H. Holmes, City Surveyor, June, 1869, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by lot Number 484, commencing on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, adjoining lot Number 485, and distant two hundred and seventy-five feet six inches to the northwesterly corner of the Ninth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street; thence running northeasterly along said Lot 485 and parallel with the Ninth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet to lot Number 483 on said map; thence southwesterly along said Lot 483 and parallel with the Ninth Avenue, ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, and thence westerly along Thirty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.
FRANCIS SPEIR, Jr., Referee.
52 Wall Street, New York.
PURCELL, WALKER & BURNS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 15 Washington Street, Watertown, New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 419 West 39th Street.




The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property, together with certain property located in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, is to be sold, is $7,531.64, with interest thereon from the fourth day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $485.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $5,593.75 and interest.—Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1899.
FRANCIS SPEIR, Jr., Referee.
jy19-2aw3wW&S&au9

FORTY-SIXTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—WILLIAM WICKE and others, plaintiffs, against MINA DUNCAN and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
"Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-sixth Street, distant one hundred and forty (140) feet westerly from the west side of Sixth Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly and parallel with Forty-sixth Street twenty feet (20); thence northerly and parallel with Sixth Avenue one hundred feet (100) and five (5) inches to Forty-sixth Street, and thence easterly along Forty-sixth Street twenty (20) feet to the place of beginning, the said premises being known as Number 108 (formerly Number 76) West Forty-sixth Street."—Dated New York, July 6th, 1899.
WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 22 William St., N. Y. City.
The property above described is shown on the following diagram:




and is known as No. 108 West Forty-sixth Street.
The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is ten thousand three hundred and twenty-six 25-100 dollars, with interest thereon from June 13, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to about three hundred dollars, with interest, besides the expenses of this sale.
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is two hundred and thirty-five dollars and interest thereon.—Dated New York, July 6th, 1899.
WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
Dated July 25th, 1899.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—OLAF S. THOMPSON, plaintiff, against HENRY H. SNEDEKER, Amelia Thompson, Jacob Schwartz, Thomas F. Lynch, Dwight H. Corwin, Alois Kramer, George Murphy, E. & H. T. Anthony Company, United States Photographic Supply Company, James W. Christopher, and James J. Nealis, as receiver of the property and effects of Jacob Schwartz, a judgment debtor, defendants.
I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee, by order of this court, dated the twentieth day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and entered herein on the twenty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and in pursuance of another order of this court duly entered in said action on the twenty-fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, hereby require each person not a party to the action, who at the said date of the order made herein above specified, had an interest upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the fifteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, (1899,) at my office, No. 280 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and State of New York, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to prove his lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof, to which time and place the reference in said order is hereby adjourned.
The premises are described in the complaint in the above cause as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the brick building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Canal Street, in the Tenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and known by its street number as one hundred and eleven (111) Canal Street, in said borough and city, and bounded and described, as near as can be ascertained, as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, distant about fifty (50) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Canal Street with the westerly side of Forsyth Street; thence running northerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence running westerly, on a line almost parallel with Canal Street, twenty-four (24) feet and five (5) inches; thence southerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the northerly side of Canal Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less, and including all rights to the land in the street in front of said premises, and being the same premises formerly owned by Eveline Stack, (now deceased.)
Dated New York, July twenty-fourth, 1899.
LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.
GEORGE H. PETTIT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 68 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy26-1aw7w

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 7th, 1900.—Dated New York, July 19, 1899.
JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor. JARED G. BALDWIN, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 33 Wall Street, New York City. jy19-1aw6mW

BAUM, HARRIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIS BAUM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 121 East 79th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of February, 1899. ELENA BAUM, Administratrix. DAVID S. UPDIKE, Attorney for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. fs-1aw6mW

BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1899. WILLIAM J. LEEDS, ROSWELL B. BURCHARD, Executors. VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je21-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CORNELL, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH CORNELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of the estate, Pier No. 46 North River, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. ELLA M. CORNELL, SAMUEL J. CORNELL, PETER G. CORNELL, Executors. BROWN & LEONARD, Att'ys for Executors, N. Y. City. mh8-1aw6mW

DICKSON, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DICKSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richards & Brown, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. MARTHA J. DICKSON, FRANCIS DICKSON, Administrators. RICHARDS & BROWN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh8-1aw6mW

DUFFY, SABINA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and Independent. To Margaret Joyce, John Joyce, Michael Joyce, Mary Fox, Kate Manion, Ellen O'Brien, the heirs and next of kin of SABINA DUFFY, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Mary Fox of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sabina Duffy, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 31st day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto af-
[L. S.] fixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 5th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JOHN C. JUDGE, Attorney for Executor, Office and P. O. Address 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. je14-1aw6w&fy3t

DOWIE, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DOWIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Bell Walt, Jr., Executor's attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1899.—HENRY S. AMBLER, Executor. WM. BELL WAIT, Jr., Attorney for the Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my17-1aw6mW

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, L. DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je14-1aw6mW

KEYES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN KYES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert J. Adams, Jr., No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1899. AIMEE A. KEYES, Administratrix. ALBERT J. ADAMS, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap19-1aw6mW

LINK, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. LINK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Charles E. Miller, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1899. REEVES E. SELMES, CHARLES W. LINK, Executors. CHARLES E. MILLER, Atty. for Executors, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. mh1-1aw6mW

MARCH, PETER S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER S. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howard R. Bayne, Esq., No. 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1899. EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor. HOWARD R. BAYNE, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, New York City. mh22-1aw6mW

MILLER, GEORGE C.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 25th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. MILLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. JOHN P. STEVENS, CLARITA C. MILLER, Executors. my2-aw6mW

NEWKIRK, RICHARD G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD G. NEWKIRK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Klinesmith, No. 218-220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1899. SARAH E. NEWKIRK, Administratrix. WILLIAM KLINGENSTEIN, Atty. for Administratrix, 218-220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. my10-1aw6mW

PRITZ, CHRISTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTINE PRITZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER and ANTONY HAHN, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City. je14-1aw6mW

RIEDEMANN, DANIEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL RIEDEMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Davis & Kaufmann, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899.
ADAM RIEDEMANN, AUGUST C. KREISER, Executors.
DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mW

JANE REDFIELD TURNURE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE REDFIELD TURNURE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1899.
LAWRENCE TURNURE, JR., JEANNIE TURNURE MALLORY, GEORGE E. TURNURE, Executors.
ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, 21 Broad Street, New York. je14-1aw6mW

SANDHAM, SARAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH ANN SANDHAM, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Hardy, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November, 1899.—Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1899. ANNA M. SANDHAM, Administratrix. JOHN HARDY, Attorney for Administratrix, 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. my17-1aw6mW

SCHWIETERING, HERMANN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMANN H. SCHWIETERING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 28 Greene Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of June, 1899. HERMANN HARTMANN, GERHARD VON THULEN, Executors. LARNED & MARKS, Attorneys for Executors, 170 Broadway, New York City. je28-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SHEIBLE, ALBERT E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT E. SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Horwitz and Samuels, at No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1899. NATHAN SALSBURY, Executor. HORWITZ AND SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je21-1aw6mW

VAN SCHAICK, JENKINS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jenkins Van Schaick, late of the County of New York, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.
Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1899.
JOHN B. VAN SCHAICK, SINGLETON VAN SCHAICK, Executors.
JOHN D. KERNAN, Attorney for Executors, 39 Liberty St., New York City. je28-1aw6mW

ZITZLSPERGER, ANTON.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and Independent, to Katherine Schlott, Marie Langbehn, Anna Reichardt, Martin Zitzlsperger, Theresa Hermesdorf, Francisca Zitzlsperger, Joseph Zitzlsperger, Maria Zitzlsperger, Ludwig Zitzlsperger, Johann Zitzlsperger, Franz Zitzlsperger, and Theresa Zitzlsperger, heirs and next of kin of ANTON ZITZLSPERGER, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Mathilde Zitzlsperger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated April 24th, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Anton Zitzlsperger, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 5th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day
[L. S.] of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of Surrogate's Court.
DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Proponent, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy12-1aw6mW

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

## BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.

VIA SOUND LINES.

## FALL RIVER LINE

For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only,

# UPHOLD IMMIGRATION LAW

## Steamship Agents Testify Before the Industrial Commission.

## OFFICIALS OFFER AMENDMENTS

**False Testimony Before Inquiry Boards Should Be Treated as Perjury—Contract Labor Violations.**

The hearing of the sub-committee of the United States Industrial Commission which is inquiring into the working of the immigration law at this port was resumed in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. The examination of Assistant Commissioner of Immigration McSweeney, who was on the stand when the committee adjourned Monday, was resumed. Chairman Ellison A. Smythe questioned the witness regarding the existence of the padrone system in this country.

"If by the padrone system," said Mr. McSweeney, "is meant that immigrants are controlled after they come here; that the commissariat is regulated by these men; that their money is sent back to Italy by these bankers or padrones—if that is what we consider the padrone system, it still exists.

"The system reputed to have obtained years ago by which the bankers and padrones induced these men to come here, I do not think any longer exists, because there is no need for it. They now come of their own accord. Before they come they know taat by going to a certain banker they will find employment. My impression is that the Italian immigrants prefer to be under the control of the padrone."

Regarding the exclusion of immigrants, Mr. McSweeney said that of the 13 per cent. of the new arrivals, or 25,000 persons, examined by the special board of inquiry, 10 per cent. were excluded. He said the most important office in his department was the registry office, which passed 87 per cent. of all the new arrivals.

"What records have you in regard to Canadian immigration?" Mr. Farquhar asked.

"There are a great many Canadians who come here every year to work and then return. The problem is more pressing in Boston than here. The port of Boston receives as many immigrants from Canada as from Europe. It has been estimated that from 50,000 to 70,000 come here every year, and many of them find their way as far south as New Orleans, where they work as longshoremen."

Mr. McSweeney's examination was suspended at this point, and he gave way to Gustav H. Schwab, one of the agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. Mr. Schwab prefaced his statement by saying that most of the steamship agents here are citizens of the United States, and that the foreign agents have no desire to throw into this country a low class of persons who can never be assimilated.

Mr. Schwab said he believed the immigration law is ample to protect the country, and is intelligently and carefully executed.

Witness said that the steamship companies had issued orders to their agents to investigate all persons applying for passage, and his company held such agents personally responsible if the immigrant is returned. He believed rigid investigation of the antecedents of such persons was more reliable than the proposed Consular investigation. The agents in many cases were personally acquainted with the applicants, while there were not enough Consuls to examine all the applicants.

Mr. Schwab spoke of the educational test, and said he thought it unwise to keep out the brawn and muscle which is needed for the development of the country. He declared that statistics show that the persons who come from the illiterate countries, notably Italy, Austria, Hungary, and Russia, are the most law-abiding, as shown by the prison returns.

Mr. Schwab opposed the doubling of the head tax for each new arrival as suggested by Mr. McSweeney. He said it would be prohibitory. He declared that about every European country had adopted stringent laws against inciting or even inviting immigration. He said the steerage business had been lucrative in former years, but that the cabin business was now the principal source of revenue.

To Col. Clark Mr. Schwab said the proposed Consular inspection abroad would no only be a failure—it would be a farce. He thought the steamship agents would welcome the appointment of United States inspection agents abroad, but believed the expense would be enormous.

Robert Floyd, representing the Cunard Line, said he agreed with everything Mr. Schwab had said. His passengers, he said, were drawn from Great Britain and Ireland and Scandinavia. He stated that his company would not be a party to any attempt to evade the immigration law, in reply to a question as to the booking of passengers on the other side. Agents, he said, who book a passenger that is returned are at once disciplined. Mr. Floyd said that he had no suggestions to make as to remedial legislation. He believed the present law adequate.

J. Terkvile, the agent of the Fabre Line, which plies between this port and Naples, was the next witness. He said his company brought in about 13,000 immigrants last year, nearly all of whom were Italians. From one-third to two-fifths of these had their fares prepaid in this country. The quality of the immigrants had decidedly improved in recent years, he added.

Mr. Terkvile said that to his knowledge the evils of the padrone system had been wiped out. He admitted that a few immigrants were coming to this country contrary to law. He said that Italy, like other countries, discouraged immigration. She needed the men for her army.

Arthur Lederer, Passenger Manager of the American and Red Star Lines, said his companies last year brought 25,000 passengers in the steerage. Of these 40 per cent. were prepaid. Mr. Lederer said his companies did not cater to business which might result in having to return the passenger. Agents abroad were only permitted to use the ordinary methods of business to secure passengers.

Mr. Schwab, recalled, denied emphatically the statements made before the sub-committee in Washington that the steamship companies maintained a powerful lobby at the National Capitol. "Since the death of Dr. Gladis," he said, "who furnished us with information of proposed legislation, we have not had a legal representative at Washington, lobbyist or otherwise."

Mr. McSweeney, recalled, in reply to a question of Mr. Farquhar, said there was not sufficient provision made for the protection of immigrants in cases of disaster at sea. He believed the Commissioner General of Immigration should be vested with authority to see that adequate measures were adopted for the safety of this class of passengers.

Mr. McSweeney suggested the passage of a law providing that steamship prepaid tickets shall be sold by none but authorized agents. He said peddlers were in the habit of procuring tickets for persons here with relatives on the other side, receiving a large bonus, and collecting their money on the installment plan.

Mr. McSweeney said he did not believe immigration of the right sort was hurting the country at the present time. He said that applications for 10,000 unskilled workmen had been made upon the immigration authorities since the revival of business last Spring, which they could not and had no authority to furnish.

Mr. McSweeney offered a number of suggestions of amendments to the present immigration law. Among those offered was that the immigrant should declare whether he intended to become a citizen of the United States; to bar out prostitutes; to give the Commissioner General of Immigration power to expend the overfund received at this port at the stations of Boston and other ports, where the income is smaller, and that false testimony given before the boards of special inquiry be punished as perjury. The last one Mr. McSweeney regarded as the most important of all.

Mr. McSweeney said he believed a recodification of the immigration law a necessity with such amendments as practical experience has suggested. He believed an investigation of the connection between immigration and crime a pressing need, and was of more vital importance than the economic dangers.

John J. Quinlan, Supervising Inspector of the Contract Labor Bureau, explained the workings of his department and the law which guides him. Mr. Quinlan said he received little assistance from the trades labor unions, except during the past ten days, when ten stevedores from St. John, N. B., who came here to work, were discovered and deported.

Mr. Quinlan spoke of the great difficulty in securing a conviction in such cases where a suit was brought to recover the penalty. A number of such suits were brought, but only in one case was it successful. He said that generally the men came here in answer to offers to come here to work, and Judges, generally, would not recognize this as the making of a contract in a foreign country.

Witness suggested that the law be amended so that any lawyer be allowed to sue for the penalty giving him and the witnesses the amount recovered from the contractor. Mr. Quinlan thought this would enlist all the trades unions in the work.

Mr. Quinlan also suggested that the law be so amended that any alien coming to this country, under any inducement, request, or suggestion that work could be secured here, although there may be no contract or agreement of any kind, should be excluded, and all persons offering or holding out such inducement should be subject to the penalties already provided for contractors.

The witness gave some interesting testimony of the "birds of passage" from Italy, and his more skilled brothers from the north of Ireland, England, and Scotland. He said he had heard it stated that this class of persons carry away $20,000,000 every year, going home with large sums of money and returning with just sufficient to save themselves from being deported as likely to become public charges.

The hearing will be continued to-day.

Wake up.

There's scalping going on in almost every department of our stores.

It's the very heyday for the money saver and the bargain hunter.

Everything man or boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.


## LEGAL NOTES.

MAKING MISLEADING REPORT, CAUSE FOR REMOVAL.—The writ of certiorari obtained by Lawrence Veiller to review the action of Commissioner Thomas J. Brady in removing him from his position as a clerk in the Department of Buildings, has been dismissed by the First Appellate Division. Justice Barrett, in his opinion, says the relator, though not entitled to a regular trial, as are police officers and firemen, could only be removed for cause, after an opportunity of making an explanation; and the cause must be substantial, pointing to some dereliction or neglect of duty, or affecting his character or fitness for the position. The charges in this case were, mainly, the making of a false and misleading report to the Commissioner, when called upon to state in writing the duties performed by him in the former administration, and his failure to report as part of his duties the examination and dismissal of violations, and other cases, and his right, for such such purpose, to use the name of the Superintendent. Justice Barrett says the charges were, upon their face, certainly substantial. The Court, after examining the record, found it impossible to say that the relator's explanation admitted of no reasonable inference of dereliction or neglect. "The failure loyally to respond to such a request or to furnish full and accurate information, as required, was, in our judgment, a substantial cause for removal."

***

PARTY WALL AGREEMENTS.—William Beach Lawrence, who in 1858 owned the premises 488-500 Broadway, made with the adjoining owners, party wall agreements, whereby he was to erect party walls upon the division lines, each adjacent owner agreeing to pay him one-half of the cost; these agreements to be perpetual, and to be considered as covenants running with the land. On July 25, 1893, Isaac Lawrence, son of William Beach Lawrence, conveyed these premises to Joseph P. Barr and Lee Gwynne Lawrence, as Trustees, and the latter having instituted proceedings to effect a sale of the property Henry Corn became the purchaser upon such sale. Mr. Corn refused to take the title offered to him, upon various grounds, among others, the existence of these party wall agreements, and brought suit to recover back his preliminary payments, and the disbursements of examining the title. Judgment in his favor has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division, which unanimously held, Presiding Justice Van Brunt giving the opinion, that as, under these agreements, the right to repair and to rebuild existed, if that necessity arose, and that the party repairing or rebuilding had the right to enforce contribution from the adjacent owner, such an agreement was an incumberance. (137 N. Y., 297.) It had been held not to be an incumberance only where it continued under the existing state of things, which, when destroyed, ended the easement.

***

A PARENT'S SUIT FOR LIBEL.—Justice Beekman, in Supreme Court Special Term, yesterday, sustained a demurrer interposed by The Press to an action brought against it by Miles C. Spray for damages for an alleged libel. The publication claimed to be libelous stated that Mabel Spray, a daughter of the plaintiff, who had then, in March, 1897, recently shot herself, had killed two, because she had an unborn child, and that the father, on returning from the theatre, found her dead. The theory of the action seemed to be that there was an implication that the father had not properly cared for and educated his daughter. "The law does not recognize any such presumption," Justice Beekman says, "nor can it justly be inferred from such a condition on the part of a child that the parent has been in any way culpable, nor can an action be maintained on the theory that the article is a libel on the memory of the deceased." A parent, the Court said, has no action for libel because of statements made concerning a dead child.

***

STOCK EXCHANGE MEMBERSHIP.—Carroll Sprogg, a creditor of Earnest Dichman, brought an action to set aside a transfer by the latter of his seat in the Stock Exchange. The transfer was made to Richard Henry Savage, as agent, to H. Van Doesburgh, and Savage, with Francis L. Eames as President of the New York Stock Exchange, was joined as defendant. Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court Special Term, yesterday, decided that a complete determination of the controversy cannot be had without the presence of Van Doesburgh as a party defendant. The Court holds that a judgment against Savage would not bind Van Doesburgh, and that a judgment in favor of Savage would not operate conclusively in favor of Van Doesburgh. The complaint is dismissed as to President Eames, it being held there was no necessity for joining the Stock Exchange as a party defendant.

***

TWO MEN TO DO HIS WORK.—Edward P. Hoag yesterday obtained from Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court an alternative writ of mandamus requiring James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, to show cause why he should not be restored to the position of Assistant General Inspector of Street Openings in the Department of Highways, from which he was removed on the 23d of February, 1898. Mr. Hoag was appointed to the position in 1897, at a salary of $1,750 a year. The reason assigned when he was dismissed was that the position was abolished. Upon inquiry, Hoag says, he found that soon after his discharge two men had been appointed to do his work, whose aggregate salary was considerably more than he received.

***

MASTER MECHANIC WANTS REINSTATEMENT.—William Coughlin, who was appointed master mechanic in the penitentiary at a salary of $1,200 a year, with board and lodging, and who was dismissed in March, 1898, is seeking reinstatement by an alternative writ of mandamus, issued to Francis J. Lantry, Commissioner of the Department of Correction. Coughlin asserts that he has ascertained that two men were appointed to the position vacated by him, though the pretense for his discharge was that the position had been abolished.

For Croup, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh—any form of "cold"—a safe and almost certain cure will be found in JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.


JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,

$1.10;

Regularly $2.00 to $4.50 each.

Sale To-day, July 26th.

300 dozen Men's strictly high grade custom-made Stock Shirts, finest quality of Madras, Oxfords, Cheviots, White Faille, and Silks.

25 dozen of the popular plain colored Plaited-front Shirts.

These Shirts come from one of the leading makers of high class goods,—made and cut by expert workmen. Full size bodies, split-neckbands, double felled seams, all hand barred buttonholes. Sizes 14 to 17½,

$1.10 each. Six for $6.25;

Regular prices $2.00 to $4.50 each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.


# COURT PLEADS FOR MERCY

## Magistrate Crane Would Not Send Youthful Prisoner to Jail.

## HAD STOLEN FROM EMPLOYERS

**Magistrate Said It Was No Wonder as Lad Did Not Receive Enough Pay—Once Tempted Himself.**

Magistrate Crane, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, successfully pleaded the case of Louis E. Wilson, an eighteen-year-old lad who was brought before him for stealing $18.90 from the Scovill & Adams Company. Wilson had worked for the company for two months, and failed to turn in the money he received from a purchaser. The company was represented in court by its Assistant Secretary, Henry Scott.

After having looked over the complaint, the Magistrate began the hearing by asking the accused youth to make a statement.

"Your Honor, I did it," he began. "I am very sorry for it. I will never do it again."

"What have you got to say to that?" the Magistrate asked of Scott.

Scott replied by saying that there were many clerks in the establishment, and it was desirable to make an example of Wilson.

"How much do you pay him a week?" the Magistrate asked.

"Five dollars," was the prompt reply.

"Five dollars a week is not enough for this boy to live upon. It is no great wonder that he stole," said the Magistrate.

Scott admitted that it was little, but added: "I began on $2 a week, and worked myself up to $1,200 a year."

"You can't tell me anything along that line that I do not know," the Magistrate broke in. "I have passed through that kind of experience right here in New York. I have heard of a number of exceptional cases like yours, but my experience was entirely different. I got $2 a week for a long time. You probably had your parents here in New York, didn't you?"

Scott nodded.

"Well, I had nobody," the Magistrate continued. "I had to get along on the $2 a week the best way I could. In my case my employers paid no more attention to me than if I were a dog. I know that my services were worth at least $50 a week to them, and they paid me $2. There were days when I did not eat at all.

"There was one day—I shall never forget it—when I handled $2,500 in cash for my firm when I did not have the price of a meal all day. I confess that that day only the knowledge that I had a mother who believed in my absolute honesty restrained me from stealing. I was pretty near the rock upon which this youth before us foundered.

"Shall I now condemn him because I managed to steer clear of it? You are a business man; I can understand your position, but I am a Magistrate, and I am a Magistrate who has passed through the hardships against which this boy is now battling for his life. I hesitate, as a man and a Magistrate, to send this boy down town with the stamp of a criminal upon him."

The Magistrate paused for a minute, apparently expecting that Scott would withdraw the complaint against Wilson.

"I am taking the position that you would want me to take if you were the prisoner, am I not?" the Magistrate asked Scott. Scott replied that he was.

"You're a member of a church, are you not?" the Magistrate followed up.

Scott replied that, although he had not attended church very regularly lately, he was a member of a church.

"I am not," the Magistrate added. "I'm a pretty bad man generally, I suppose. But I think that the best kind of Christianity is that kind which prompts an employer to give his employes enough to live on. I try to be fair to men as I meet them from day to-day.

"I'm a Magistrate just now, and I think the police court is the best place in the world to do good in. But outside of this court, wherever I have been, whenever I have had occasion to hire a man, I have always given him enough to live upon, and a little more sometimes."

There was still no desire upon the part of Scott to withdraw the complaint. "The firm has gone into this matter, and has decided that the law should take its course," he said.

"There is nothing else against the boy, is there?" the Magistrate wanted to know.

Scott replied that there was not, that Wilson had come to them from the Young Men's Christian Association well recommended.

"I will pay the amount of his peculation," the Magistrate ventured.

Scott would not assent to this, and the Magistrate then asked that the President of the company be sent for. Mr. Adams appeared later, and after a private talk with Magistrate Crane, Scott, and the prisoner, consented to withdraw the complaint against Wilson.

## MRS. R. PERCY ALDEN'S WILL.

**Her Husband Decides to Contest Its Provisions in the Courts.**

Regarding a report from Lebanon, Penn., that R. Percy Alden, a lawyer of New York, would contest the will of his wife, who died recently in Washington, leaving to him $1,000 and the balance of her estate, the personal property alone amounting to $112,000, to her two sons, it was said at Mr. Alden's office, 55 Liberty Street, yesterday, that Mr. Alden was now in Lebanon, where he spends his Summers. The action taken, it was said, was a purely friendly one. The law of Pennsylvania provides that a husband shall receive one-third of an estate at least, and the wife may not ignore this provision.

For this reason, and the further one that Mr. Alden holds claims against the estate, it was decided that Mr. Alden should not accept the bequest and present his claims against the estate, but should, instead, have the property divided according to law, the other members of the family concurring.

**An Appeal for Charity Funds.**

The Tenement House Chapter of the King's Daughters and Sons has run out of funds, and has made an appeal for contributions, which should be sent to the Superintendent of the King's Daughters' Settlement, 48 Henry Street. The appeal says that the Summer work has halted on account of funds. This work consists of visiting the sick in the tenement districts, the boarding in the country of sick children, and arranging excursions for the poor.

**Schoolship St. Marys at Funchal.**

The Board of Education has received a cablegram stating that the schoolship St. Mary's arrived yesterday at Funchal in the Madeira Islands and that all on board are well.


FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

MIDSUMMER REDUCTIONS.

Bits of quaintness—reed, rush, and rattan combining Oriental luxuriousness and airiness with Occidental strength, common-sense and economy.

Green Enameled Reed Suites,

*3 pcs., cushioned seats and backs,*

$36.00

*(reduced from $43.00.)*

Draperies and pillows for out-doors and in; from grass-cloth to silk; from dainty Spring tints to rich Autumnal colorings.

Such beauty never goes out of fashion. What a chance to garner it up for Summers to come, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET.



*1,200 PAIRS*

*More of Those*

MEN'S

Imported Sample Socks

*In Two Lots.*

15c. *pair,* *6 pairs for 85c.* | 19c. *pair,* *6 pairs for $1.10.*

*25c. and 35c. values.*

*The lot includes new Plain Red, Browns, Blues and Fancy Stripes.*

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.


## MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

**Concerts This Evening at Abingdon Square and Mulberry Bend.**

There will be music at the Abingdon Square Park by Rampone's Old Guard Band to-day at 8 P. M. The following is the programme:

Prelude, "The Star-Spangled Banner".....Key
March, "The Virginian".....Teichman
Overture, "Morning, Noon, and Night in Vienna".....Suppé
Concert Waltz, "Amoretten Tanze".....Gung'l
Tone Picture, "An American Battle Scene".....Tobani

Synopsis.—Opening—Peace reigns over our country—Industries—Busy factories, husbandry—the cotton fields—Rumors of war soon spread dark clouds all over our country—War declared—The President calls for volunteers—To arms—The first gun is fired—The martial strains of the drum and fife are heard in every village—Troops off to the front—Soldiers' farewell—Embarkation, all aboard on the train—The massing of armies, patriotic airs to cheer the men to victory—The bivouac—Sundown—Trumpet call, "The Retreat"—Men retire to quarters, talking about the loved ones at home—The "Tattoo"—Extinguish lights—Taps—Above the tread of the sentinels is heard an occasional challenge—Rifle shots exchanged by the outposts—Day breaks—"Reveille"—General alarm to arms—Troops hurrying into positions, an occasional signal gun is heard—Commence firing—The battle—Grand cavalry charge—Patriotic airs are heard spurring the armies on—Bugle call for bayonet charge—Shouts arise above the din of musketry and roar of cannon—Grand climax—Pursuit—Cease firing—Victory—Prayer—Peace proclaimed—General rejoicing—"The Star-Spangled Banner."

INTERMISSION.

Characteristic Piece, "Uncle Rufus's Jubilee"..... Rollinson
Soprano Solo, "The Holy City".....Adams
Miss Kitty Rampone.
Popular Selection, "Out to Lunch".....De Witt
Paraphrase, "How Fair Thou Art"....Nesvadba
Polka Humoristic, "The Baby".....Bial
Potpourri, "The Jolly Musketeers"....Edwards
Finale, "Home, Sweet Home".....

At Mulberry Bend Park, Halle's Military Concert Band will give this programme:

"Hail Columbia."
March, "The Bride-Elect".....Sousa
Overture, "Stradella".....Flotow
Waltz, "Moonlight on the Hudson".....Tobani
Characteristic, "Rusty Dusty".....Mullen
"The Night Alarm".....Reeves
Synopsis.—A calm and peaceful night—Ten o'clock—Lights out—All in bed—Choral—The alarm—Fire—Fire—Box 32—Horses rush out—Hitch up and off—The gallop to the fire—Engines at work, &c.—Fire out—Recall—March home—Chorus, "Home Again."
A Medley of Popular Songs.....Boettger
Solo for Cornet, "Baby's prayer".....Halle
R. L. Halle.
Excerpts from "The Wizard of the Nile".....Herbert
A Bunch of Shamrocks.....Coates
A Rag-time Skedaddle.....Rosey
"Star-Spangled Banner."

## ADMIRAL SAMPSON IN THE CITY.

**Pays a Visit to Commandant Philip of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.**

Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, with Mrs. Sampson, yesterday paid a visit to Rear Admiral John W. Philip, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The visit, it was said, was purely of a social character.

Admiral Sampson and Mrs. Sampson came from their home at Glen Ridge, N. J., and were met at Hoboken by the navy yard tug Narkeeta, which conveyed them to the yard. Admiral Philip entertained his guests at the Commandant's residence, and during the day took Admiral Sampson to visit the sailors in the naval branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, situated near the navy yard.

Admiral Sampson, who is on a month's leave of absence from his post as commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, said he is in good health. When asked what part the navy was to take in the welcome to Admiral Dewey, he said that it had not been determined as yet whether the North Atlantic Squadron would meet the Olympia on her return. He was sure, however, he said, that the navy would properly receive the returning hero.

**No License for Detective Agency.**

John G. Hamburger, who conducts a private detective agency at 325 Washington Street, Brooklyn, was charged in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday with running a private detective agency without a State license. The annual license fee is $500. The law was passed at the last session of the Legislature, and Hamburger's arrest is one of the first to be made under it. He pleaded not guilty and the hearing was set down for Sept. 5.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. Adv.


*Important to Excursionists!* | *Important to Excursionists!* | *Important to Excursionists!*

O'Neill's.

TO EXCURSIONISTS VISITING NEW YORK:

The shopping district is one of the most interesting parts of our city, and we believe we can say without egotism that our store will be found by most people to be the most interesting of all the large establishments hereabouts—broad aisles, high ceilings, a magnificent stock of goods, a beautiful dining-room and all the known conveniences for comfortable shopping. Note here a few of the many attractive inducements ready for you to-day:

In the Women's Hat Dept. (Main Floor.)

A splendid assortment of the best shapes in Rough and Ready and Split Straw Sailors, Golf Hats, Alpines, etc., at

Remarkably Low Prices.

ROUGH AND READY SAILORS, latest and best shape, 25c. to 75c. each.

In SPLIT STRAW, 85c. upward.

TRIMMED GOLF HATS, newest and best shapes, neatly trimmed, 95c. to 5.48 each.

In GRAY and BLACK FELT, 1.25 up.

Children's Trimmed Sailors.

A special assortment in a variety of colors, very neatly trimmed, formerly 98c., 48c. each.

Two Great Bargains in the Women's Ready-to-Wear Dept.

Homespun Suits.

A special lot of Gray Homespun Men Tailored Suits, jaunty fly-front jacket, lined throughout with colored taffeta, skirt is the full circular shape, percaline lined and velveteen bound. Special, 9.98

Separate Dress Skirts.

Gray Homespun Separate Dress Skirts made with the new habit back, rows of stitching down the side, percaline lined and velveteen bound, Special, 5.00

Great Bargains in Women's Wash Skirts!

The Big Sale of Tapestries, Curtains, Mattings, Etc., Still Continues!

6.98 PORTIERES now . . 3.98
9.98 PORTIERES now . . 5.98
20.00 PORTIERES now . . 10.98

Lace Curtains at Half the Regular Prices!

Mattings!

6.98 ROLLS at . . . 4.98
7.98 ROLLS at . . . 5.98
8.98 ROLLS at . . . 6.98

Tapestry and Velour Squares at Greatly Reduced Prices.

All Cash Purchases except Bicycles and Sewing Machines Delivered Free to Any Railroad Station within 100 Miles of New York City.

Midsummer Furniture Bargains!

*Rocking Chairs.*

Five hundred handsome Rockers, polished wood or cobbler leather seats, mahogany, oak or mahogany finish,

Formerly 5.00 to 9.00,

Now 3.25, 4.50 and 6.00

*Morris Chairs,*

with maple frames, upholstered in grass cloth, a cool easy chair for warm weather,

Regular Price 9.00,

Special 5.48

"Morris" Chairs, mahogany finish, massive frames, hair-filled cushions, covered in figured velours,

Regular Price 13.50,

Special 8.98

*Dining Chairs.*

Polished golden quartered oak Dining Chairs, box seats, full size, fine quality of cane in seat,

Regular Price 3.00,

Special 1.98

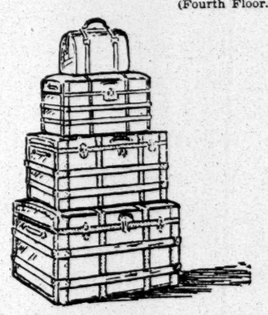
*Sideboards.*

Solid oak sideboards, with carved tops, beveled glass, 3 feet 6 inches wide, swell drawers, neat design,

Special 12.48

A LARGE STOCK OF REED AND RATTAN FURNITURE, PORCH AND VERANDA ROCKERS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Noteworthy Values in the Trunk and Bag Dept. (Fourth Floor.)



A special stock of heavy canvas covered Trunks, with heavy iron strap hinges, hardwood slats, Excelsior locks, strongly bound,

| 30 in., | 32 in., | 34 in., | 36 in., |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2.98 | 3.35 | 3.70 | 4.05 |

*Suit Cases.*

Imitation Alligator Leather Suit Cases, linen lined, steel frame, brass catches and straps inside,

| 22 inch, | 24 inch, |
|---|---|
| 3.48 | 3.75 |

Also a host of attractive values in Grain and Alligator Leather Bags, Special Hat Cases, Sole Leather Trunks, etc., etc.

*OUR RESTAURANT*

is the largest and finest of any retail store in New York. Try it. You'll find an excellent bill of fare and splendid service at very moderate prices.

Housefurnishing Goods!

If you're looking for bargains in China, Glassware, Kitchen Goods, etc., come here. You'll find some unusually attractive values.

*Refrigerators.*

Our line of the celebrated "Leonard" Cleanable Refrigerators is now broken up, and to close out balance on hand have made some very liberal reductions, for instance:

The 9.25 Grade for 6.50

and others in proportion as long as they last.

*Dinner Ware.*

An immense assortment to pick from at wonderfully cheap prices—three quick-selling specials:

100 Piece Sets, formerly 15.00 10.00
112 Piece Sets, formerly 17.95 11.98
130 Piece Sets, formerly 23.95 15.98

Four patterns to select from and every one desirable.

*Toilet Sets.*

Our stock of Toilet Sets includes all the best of this season's shapes and decorations. We're selling them wonderfully cheap, too, for instance:

6 Piece Sets, worth 1.98 . . . . . 1.35
10 Piece Sets, worth 3.00 . . . . . 2.25
12 Piece Sets, worth 3.98 . . . . . 3.15

Midsummer Specials in the Grocery Dept.

*Teas.*

Finest English Breakfast, Japan, Oolong or mixed, ½ lb., 38c.; 1 lb., 75c.; 5 lbs., $3.50.
Choice English Breakfast, Japan, Oolong or mixed, ½ lb., 33c.; 1 lb., 65c.; 5 lbs., $3.00.
English Breakfast, Japan, Oolong or mixed, ½ lb., 23c.; 1 lb., 45c.; 5 lbs., $2.15.
English Breakfast, Japan, Oolong or mixed, 1 lb., 35c.; 3 lbs. for $1.00.
SAMPLE TEAS, 30c. lb.

*Major Gray's Chutney.*

Quart bottles.....57c.; dozen, 6.75

*Royal Salad Dressing.*

Pints.....40c
Half Pints.....23c

*Corn.*

Fancy Maine Corn, can.....9c
One dozen cans.....1.05

*Olive Oil.*

Pure virgin, our own importation.
Quart Bottles.....60c.; dozen.....$7.00
Pint Bottles.....33c.; dozen..... 3.75
Half-Pint Bottles.....21c.; dozen..... 2.35
Antonini & Co.'s.
Quart Bottles.....60c.; dozen..... 7.10
Pint Bottles.....33c.; dozen..... 3.90
Half-Pint Bottles.....23c.; dozen..... 2.65

*Sardines.*

Packed in pure olive oil. Our own importation.
Boneless, ¼s.....18c. tin; dozen.....$2.05
Boneless, ½s.....25c. tin; dozen..... 2.90
Extra Fine, 10 to 12 Fish, ¼s., 15c. tin; dozen..... 1.70
A. GILLET'S 20 to 22 Fish in glass Magnums, 28c.; per doz..... 3.25
BENT'S WATER CRACKERS (Hand Made.)
2-lb. tins, 35c.; 3 tins for 90c. or, per dozen..... 3.50
(All Groceries Guaranteed as Represented or Money Refunded.)

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.


## SERUM IN YELLOW FEVER.

**Health Officer Doty Summarizes the Treatment of Mr. Lackey—Efficacy of the Cure Not Yet Proved.**

Health Officer Doty yesterday gave a brief summary of the treatment of yellow fever by the use of the new serum, in the case of Oscar F. Lackey, who contracted the disease at Santiago, Cuba, and arrived at this port on the transport McClelland, July 6. Mr. Lackey was discharged as cured July 24. This is the first instance where serum was used in yellow fever in this country. Dr. Doty said:

"Oscar F. Lackey, who was removed from the United States transport McClellan to Swinburne Island on July 6, suffering from yellow fever, was yesterday morning released from the hospital. Mr. Lackey's case was well marked and a pronounced type of the disease, and with his consent the yellow fever serum was used subcutaneously, the first injection of twenty-five cubic centimeters being given about five hours after his arrival at the hospital, at 11 P. M., July 6. Three hours afterward, 2 A. M., he received a second injection of twenty-five cubic centimeters, and a final injection of fifty cubic centimeters at 7 A. M., five hours later, one hundred cubic centimeters in all. No other treatment was given. The case has been under close observation day and night, and every detail carefully noted, a history of which will be published in The New York Medical Record.

"From a scientific point of view, one case cannot prove the value or worthlessness of the serum. Therefore, I regard it as premature to give an opinion on this subject until a sufficient number of cases have been similarly treated and enough evidence presented to justify it. I hope soon to hear from Dr. Baker regarding his work at Vera Cruz.

"In connection with the above, I desire to repeat the statement already made, that this department claims no discovery, either as to the isolation of the specific organism of yellow fever or in the production of the serum. The object of the investigation at the quarantine laboratory, which has been carried on for the last two years, is to test the value of the claim made by Prof. Sanarelli of Montevideo, that he has discovered the germ of yellow fever and has prevented and cured the disease in the human being by the use of the serum. The importance of this subject, particularly to the people of the United States, cannot be overestimated. A claim of this character, made by a reputable bacteriologist, recognized as such by the Pasteur Institute of Paris, one of the leading bacteriological laboratories of the world, cannot be dismissed without a thorough and practical test, in order that the value or worthlessness of the serum be proved."

**Spaniard Comes to Join Our Navy.**

Francisca Beltram Rodriguez, twenty-seven years old, who hails from Cadiz, Spain, arrived on the steamship Karamania, and was at the Barge Office yesterday. He said he was employed in the Spanish Navy, and came to this country to enlist in the American Navy. He said he wanted to belong to a navy that amounted to something. He was admitted.

## FIRE AT THE WINDERMERE.

**Early Morning Blaze on the Roof Causes a Panic Among Tenants.**

Fire on the roof of the seven-story Windermere apartment house, at Fifty-seventh Street and Ninth Avenue, caused a panic among the tenants at 3 o'clock yesterday morning and resulted in considerable damage. Robert C. Goodsell, Superintendent of the house, lives in specially, constructed apartments on the roof of 400, where he had a little garden and some chickens and pigeons. In one corner of the roof was an observatory furnished as a lounging room. It was there that the fire started, in some unknown manner.

The fire was discovered by an engineer on the Ninth Avenue Elevated Road, who tooted his whistle and attracted the attention of Policeman Smith of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. Smith turned in an alarm and then ran to the entrance of the house and rang the bells so as to awaken the inmates. Superintendent Goodsell was also awakened by the tooting of the engine whistle and saw his observatory in flames.

He hurried into the house below and quickly summoned Charles Beard, the carpenter, the night watchman, and the engineer. While the engineer started up the elevator machinery the night watchman ran through the building reassuring the tenants. Beard started the elevator and ran it up and down twenty times, taking down the frightened tenants, most of whom did not wait to dress.

Meantime the firemen arrived, and as soon as the tenants learned that the blaze was on the roof their fright subsided. The observatory and greater part of Goodsell's apartments were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $1,000.

The Windermere has been the scene of two disastrous fires and several small ones.

## LEE-TWEEDY COMPANY'S PLANS.

**An Incorporation Effected to Extend Trade, Mr. Lee Says.**

The incorporation of the Lee-Tweedy Company, referred to in THE TIMES yesterday, was the subject of some speculation in the dry goods district. To a reporter for THE TIMES Frederick H. Lee, one of the incorporators, said:

"The new concern is of course in its infancy, and it would be premature at this time to say just what we shall do. We shall certainly make a bid for all the trade we can get, but while we shall confine our attention exclusively to dry goods, we have not considered any increase in the number of sales agents.

"The incorporators are the members of the old firm of Lee, Tweedy & Co., and they hold all of the stock. None of it will be listed for two years at least, and probably not then.

"We believe we are on the eve of a very prosperous business era, and that we can better carry out views we have in mind by the formation of a stock company.

"We incorporated under the laws of New Jersey because we could do so more economically, and in business, economy is everything, you know."


AMUSEMENTS.

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